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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FIELD MANUAL

**THE
PROVOST
MARSHAL**

QUARTERMASTER TRAINING CENTER
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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

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FIELD MANUAL
No. 19-90 }DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 14 August 1953**THE PROVOST MARSHAL**

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CHAPTER 1

GENERAL

Section I. INTRODUCTION

1. Purpose

This manual is designed to serve as a guide for all provost marshals. It is also intended as a source of information for commanders in their use of provost marshals and military police in the fulfillment of command responsibilities, and for staffs in their relations with provost marshals in the implementing of plans and directives of commanders.

2. Scope

This manual covers the responsibilities of provost marshals of major and subordinate commands, including missions and staff relations, pertinent legal considerations, organization and operation of provost marshal staff sections, and military police statistics.

Section II. MISSIONS OF PROVOST MARSHALS

3. The Provost Marshal General

a. The Provost Marshal General is the principal staff adviser of the Department of the Army on matters pertaining to the maintenance of order and law enforcement, military police, and some aspects of military government. For the execution of his mission, The Provost Marshal General commands such activities and installations as are assigned to his control.

b. The major functions of The Provost Marshal General include the following:

- (1) Organization, training, assignment, and employment of Military Police Corps units and personnel.
- (2) Planning for the supervision of mobilization, organization, training, and employment of military government units and personnel.
- (3) Staff supervision of post, camp, and station guardhouses, stockades, and rehabilitation training centers.
- (4) Performance of functions relative to the field of industrial security as directed by the Department of Defense and Department of the Army.
- (5) Selection of military police officer and criminal investigation personnel for assignment to the provost marshal sections of the chiefs of the technical services.

- (6) Internment, care, treatment, education, employment, and repatriation of prisoners of war and enemy aliens.
- (7) Operation of prisoner-of-war information bureaus.
- (8) Investigation of crime within the Army.
- (9) Apprehension of deserters, absentees, and escaped military ~~re~~ prisoners.
- (10) Coordination with civil law enforcement agencies.
- (11) Undertaking of such other activities as may be assigned to him.

4. The Provost Marshal

a. A provost marshal is normally designated as a member of the special staff of a command or service, such as of a theater, theater army, army group, or field army; of a communications zone, communications zone section, or military district; of a military installation, base, depot, or port; of a technical service; or of any other unit where authorization is provided for a provost marshal by a table of distribution or a table of organization.

b. The provost marshal may exercise operational control, in the name of his commander, of military police units not assigned or attached to subordinate units.

c. The principal mission of the provost marshal is to advise the commander and staff on matters pertaining to military police activities by submitting plans and recommendations on—

- (1) The maintenance of order.
- (2) The enforcement of laws, regulations, and orders within the Military Establishment.
- (3) The prevention of crimes and offenses.
- (4) The confinement and rehabilitation of military prisoners, except those confined in disciplinary barracks and Federal penal and correctional institutions.
- (5) The enforcement of security directives as authorized by the responsible commander.
- (6) The apprehension of violators of military law.
- (7) The handling of prisoners of war.
- (8) The employment of troops and facilities assigned or attached to the provost marshal.
- (9) The maintenance of a high level of discipline.
- (10) The coordination of the activities of the law enforcing agencies of the Armed Forces in his area of responsibility.

d. The provost marshal accomplishes his mission by:

- (1) Advising the commander on the state of discipline of the command.
- (2) Assigning military police units and individuals under his control to specific police and security duties, and supervising their activities.

- (3) Assigning military police units and individuals under his control to specific duties with regard to the confinement of military prisoners (except for those confined in disciplinary barracks) and the internment of prisoners of war, and supervising their activities.
- (4) Recommending the publication of necessary orders and directives for the information and control of personnel of the Armed Forces.
- (5) Maintaining liaison with civil law enforcement agencies and with the commanders of other military units.
- (6) Advising the commander with regard to the employment of military police units not under the control of the provost marshal.

Section III. STAFF RELATIONSHIPS

5. General Principles

a. There must be constant cooperation and coordination among all the members of the staff to insure that the plans and orders of the commander are executed efficiently and properly. This teamwork is attained when each staff officer understands the duties and responsibilities of the other staff officers.

b. All staff duties are directed toward assisting the commander in the exercise of his command. These duties can be grouped into five general functions:

- (1) Providing the information required by the commander.
- (2) Continuously studying the situation.
- (3) Submitting recommendations to the commander with regard to policies, plans, and orders, either independently or in compliance with directives.
- (4) Translating the decisions and plans of the commander into orders, and causing the orders, to be disseminated to the command.
- (5) Exercising supervision, as directed, to insure that the policies and orders of the commander are implemented and executed.

6. Provost Marshal—G1 Relationship

a. Many provost marshal activities are related to personnel as individuals. The daily contacts between the activities of the provost marshal and the activities of the troops constitute a valuable source of information to the G1; therefore, the provost marshal and the G1 coordinate closely on policies and operations pertaining to individuals (app. II). The coordination facilitates manpower economy, high morale and discipline, and a more effective selection and assignment of military police personnel.

b. The provost marshal is responsible for receiving, consolidating, and disseminating reports covering his activities. From these reports and by liaison with the inspector general, he arrives at accurate conclusions as to the state of morale and discipline within the command and informs and advises the G1 accordingly.

c. Matters of mutual concern to the provost marshal and G1 include—

- (1) Supervision of the enforcement of law, rules, regulations, and policies relating to conduct, discipline, and maintenance of order throughout the command area.
- (2) Study and analysis of military police operations as a basis for planning and for formulating new policies.
- (3) Furnishing of information and advice concerning all phases of military police activity relating to morale, conduct, and appearance of military personnel; control of vice; enforcement of pass and curfew regulations; and apprehension of absentees.
- (4) Operation of straggler collecting systems.
- (5) Control of the circulation of civilians in belligerently occupied areas.
- (6) Handling of prisoners of war.

d. Normally, the G1 is responsible for civilian control policies in combat or in belligerently occupied areas. When a military government officer is on the staff, he assumes these responsibilities. At all times, the provost marshal assists in the following matters pertaining to civilian control:

- (1) Maintenance of order and enforcement of law among the civil population.
- (2) Circulation of civilians.
- (3) Collection, disposition, and control of displaced persons, refugees, and civilian internees.
- (4) Investigation of crimes (except espionage, sabotage, subversion, disloyalty, sedition, or treason) committed by civilians affecting the military and apprehension of persons who have committed crimes against the military.
- (5) Control of vice, including locating and placing off limits gambling places and houses of prostitution, and enforcement of regulations pertaining to the sale of drugs or intoxicants.

e. The G1 supervises and coordinates the execution of the policy of the commander concerning the handling, care, and evacuation of prisoners of war. The provost marshal insures that this policy is known and followed by military police.

f. The G2 furnishes the G1 with estimates of the number of prisoners of war to be taken and the probable rate of capture. Acting on these estimates, the G1, assisted by the provost marshal, designates the general area for the unit prisoner-of-war installation. The provost

marshal is responsible for the operation of the prisoner-of-war installation, and for the supervision of military police in carrying out the following:

- (1) Reception, processing, and detention of prisoners of war.
- (2) Operation of the prisoner-of-war installation in accordance with international law.
- (3) Guarding of prisoners of war, including furnishing of guards for escorting prisoners of war to and from army interrogation centers.
- (4) Removal of unauthorized persons from the vicinity of the prisoner-of-war installation.
- (5) Evacuation of prisoners of war in accordance with directives from higher headquarters; dissemination to other interested staff sections of evacuation information received from the G1.
- (6) When required, execution of punishment imposed by competent authority upon prisoners of war.

7. Provost Marshal—G2 Relationship

a. The close relationship between the provost marshal and the G2 should extend throughout the command to include all military police and intelligence personnel. Military police criminal investigators and G2 personnel should limit their activities to their respective fields of investigation, except in those cases where a request for assistance is made. Military police criminal investigators do not assume Counter Intelligence Corps or G2 functions, unless such actions are requested through appropriate channels by the G2, although military police are always on the alert to observe and report any activity that may violate security regulations. Neither do Counter Intelligence Corps or other G2 personnel perform apprehensions, criminal investigations, and other strictly military police functions, except as required in emergencies and in cases of disciplinary action normal to chain of command. The procedure for the reception and custody of persons apprehended by G2 agencies should be clearly understood by military police.

b. Matters of mutual concern to the provost marshal and the G2 include—

- (1) Prisoners of war.
- (2) Compliance with pertinent provisions of international law.
- (3) Background and character investigations
- (4) Military aid to civil authority.
- (5) Security of industrial installations of paramount interest to the Department of the Army.

c. With respect to prisoners of war, the provost marshal and the G2 coordinate with regard to—

- (1) The activities of prisoner-of-war interrogation teams at

prisoner-of-war installations for the purposes of screening and interrogating prisoners of war.

- (2) The operations of Counter Intelligence Corps agents to screen captured civilians or captured semimilitary personnel to determine their actual status.

d. Background and character investigations are conducted to determine the loyalty, integrity, and trustworthiness of personnel prior to their service in or employment by the Army in sensitive capacities. For an individual being considered for assignment as a criminal investigator, the investigation is conducted by a military police criminal investigator or by the Office of The Provost Marshal General. When derogatory information is developed affecting the loyalty of an individual, the case is referred to the G2. Further action is held in abeyance pending the outcome of the complaint investigation conducted by the G2.

8. Provost Marshal—G3 Relationship

a. In fulfilling the mission of supervising and preparing plans for activities within the command pertaining to organization, training, and operations, the G3 has problems that require coordination with the provost marshal. Adequate numbers of military police must be provided for combat operations in order to obviate vital police functions being performed by combat troops.

b. Matters of mutual concern to the provost marshal and the G3 include—

- (1) Organization of military police units.
- (2) Training of military police units.
- (3) Number, type, and assignment of military police units.
- (4) Movement, location, and numbers of prisoners of war.
- (5) Troop movement and traffic control.
- (6) Location of the straggler line.
- (7) Military aid to civil authorities.

c. Recommendations for changes in military police unit tables of organization and equipment, for the organization of provisional military police units, and for changes in the designation of military police units are coordinated with the G3 by the provost marshal. Proposed changes to tables of organization and equipment should be processed in accordance with SR 310-30-1.

d. Training programs, training aids, and training supervision for military police units and personnel, as well as for rehabilitation training of prisoners other than those confined in United States disciplinary barracks, are of concern to both the G3 and the provost marshal.

e. The repatriation and movement of prisoners of war, the location of prisoner-of-war installations, and the number of prisoners of war are of particular concern to the G3 to the extent that these factors affect operations.

f. In tactical troop movements, close liaison and coordination is necessary among the G3, the G4, and the provost marshal. In non-tactical troop and convoy movements, liaison and coordination among the interested staff sections, prior to such movements, help to insure that instructions will be disseminated to military police and to critical points.

g. The G3 is responsible for coordinating the plan for the employment of troops in providing military aid to civil authorities. He is responsible for the organization for such employment, the training programs to implement the plan, and the coordination of proposed troop movements.

9. Provost Marshal—G4 Relationship

a. The equipment, supply, and service requirements of military police units must be carefully coordinated with the G4. In addition to these matters, the provost marshal and the G4 have other common interests, such as—

- (1) Traffic circulation and control.
- (2) Logistical support, including transportation, of the prisoner-of-war program.
- (3) Prisoner-of-war labor.
- (4) Physical security of class II installations and activities.
- (5) Security of captured supplies and equipment.
- (6) Movement and designation of rear boundaries affecting area responsibilities.
- (7) Military aid to civil authorities.
- (8) Military supplies and equipment in the black market.

b. The provost marshal and the G4 coordinate activities with regard to traffic control, as follows:

- (1) The provost marshal advises the G4 of current traffic conditions and the engineer officer of the need for traffic control aids such as signs and markers.
- (2) The military police traffic control subsection in the office of the provost marshal and the traffic headquarters establish a communications net in order that information pertaining to troop and supply movements can be relayed quickly to traffic control personnel.
- (3) When escorts must be provided for tactical movements from the communications zone into the combat zone, the traffic control subsection recommends escort requirements to the traffic headquarters and supervises escort operations.
- (4) When there are tactical movements, the traffic headquarters issues to the traffic control subsection copies of convoy clearances containing all pertinent data on such movements.

c. The provost marshal receives information from the G4 concerning the location of forward supply points and the routes and destinations

of returning empty supply vehicles. He uses this information to facilitate the evacuation of prisoners of war.

d. The provost marshal coordinates with the G4 with regard to plans, policies, and procedures for insuring the physical security of logistical and administrative installations and activities.

e. The G4 is responsible for checking and coordinating plans submitted by the services pertaining to the collection and disposition of captured materiel. Coordination between the G4 and the provost marshal may be necessary for the protection of collecting and storage points.

f. Close cooperation is necessary between the provost marshal and the G4 to prevent United States supplies, captured supplies, and other items of monetary value from reaching black-market channels, as well as to prevent captured supplies from being diverted to individual use and profit.

g. The Provost Marshal General, acting for the Department of the Army, normally delimits the type of labor at which prisoners of war may be employed. The G4 is responsible for the allocation of prisoners of war for labor for logistical operations. The provost marshal reports to the G1 the number of prisoners of war available for labor; the G4 then makes allocations in accordance with existing priorities.

10. Provost Marshal—Special Staff Relationships



The provost marshal maintains close liaison with all other special staff sections in order to coordinate military police activities of mutual interest. Matters of primary interest to provost marshals and special staff agencies are indicated in appendix II. A general discussion of special staff functions and responsibilities is contained in FM 101-5.

Section IV. RELATIONS WITH OTHER AGENCIES

11. General

In addition to close cooperation and coordination with Army staff agencies, the provost marshal should establish liaison with appropriate staff sections of the Navy and the Air Force; with appropriate Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies; and with other civil organizations that may be of assistance to him in the execution of his mission. The provost marshal should maintain a close working relationship with these agencies and their officials in order to achieve a mutual understanding of common problems; he should give all possible assistance to competent agencies and officials within the limitations of existing laws, orders, and regulations. To a large extent, the relationships between the civil population and the uniformed personnel of the Armed Forces in any locality are reflected in the attitudes of their respective law enforcement agents toward each other.

12. Navy and Air Force

A close working relationship should be established between the provost marshal and his Navy and Air Force counterparts through such means as the activities of Regional Armed Forces Disciplinary Boards. In coordinating the activities of the provost marshal and of Navy and Air Force authorities, consideration is given to the organization and functions of the law enforcement and investigative agencies of the Departments of the Navy and Air Force that are charged with the responsibilities of discipline and investigation, the basis and manner of establishing patrols, and the joint agreements between the Department of the Army and the Departments of the Navy and Air Force pertaining to law enforcement and jurisdiction, and similar matters.

13. Relations with Federal Agencies

Federal law enforcement agencies that may be of assistance to the provost marshal and with whom relations should be established and maintained include the following:

a. Department of Justice.

- (1) *Federal Bureau of Investigation.* The Federal Bureau of Investigation has charge of the investigation of all violations of Federal laws with the exception of those violations that have been assigned by legislative enactment or otherwise to another Federal agency. This bureau has jurisdiction, for example, over violations of espionage, sabotage, treason, and other matters pertaining to the internal security of the United States among the civilian population, and, under certain Federal statutes, among military personnel. The Federal Bureau of Investigation assists in effecting the return to military control of United States Army absentees deemed to be deserters and escaped military prisoners. Through its facilities within the United States, the Federal Bureau of Investigation disseminates pertinent information to all local and State law enforcement agencies that participate in its enforcement program. The facilities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation include extensive fingerprint files, the national stolen-property file, card indexes on persons whose names have come to its attention, and a scientific laboratory for analyzing and identifying criminal evidence. On all matters pertaining to the Military Police Criminal Investigation Program at Department of the Army Level, direct coordination with the Federal Bureau of Investigation is made through The Provost Marshal General. At the local level, provost marshals and criminal investigation personnel should establish liaison on these matters with area Federal Bureau of Investigation agents. Such liaison facilitates the

operations of the investigative agencies under the control of the provost marshal, and encourages a mutual exchange of information. Communications with the Federal Bureau of Investigation on matters other than those pertaining to criminal investigation are made in accordance with SR 340-15-10.

- (2) *Immigration and Naturalization Service.* The Immigration and Naturalization Service assists in the apprehension of absentees who pass through its control points or through ports of entry. It also maintains files on aliens and immigrants (which include photographs, fingerprints, and brief biographies) that may be of assistance to the provost marshal.
- (3) *United States attorneys.* Federal attorneys represent military personnel in Federal civil courts in actions by third persons against such personnel arising out of the scope of their employment. When an Army agency does not have authority to act and no other Federal agency has statutory authority, a United States attorney should be consulted.
- (4) *United States marshals.* The provost marshal may need the advice or assistance of the United States marshal operating in his area; the custody of certain categories of prisoners or of Federal property may be of mutual interest. In order to be prepared for such a contingency, liaison should be established by the provost marshal with the United States marshal.

b. *Department of the Treasury.*

- (1) *United States Secret Service.* This bureau investigates cases of counterfeiting and forgery, illegal negotiation of Government instruments, and violations of certain other Federal acts; it also protects the person of the President of the United States.
- (2) *Bureau of Narcotics.* This bureau is charged with the investigation, detection, and prevention of violations of the Federal narcotic laws.
- (3) *Intelligence Division, Bureau of Internal Revenue.* This division investigates violations of Federal tax laws.
- (4) *Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division, Bureau of Internal Revenue.* This division investigates violations of the internal revenue laws relating to alcoholic beverages and tobacco, and violations of the National Firearms Act of 1934.
- (5) *Bureau of Customs.* This bureau investigates smuggling and compliance with customs and navigation laws. Pertinent customs laws and regulations should be published for the information of the command. Where Army personnel are stationed in a foreign country, the provost marshal should maintain close contact with foreign customs authorities and transmit to the command, after consultation with the judge

advocate, an interpretation of the customs laws that are applicable to United States personnel.

- (6) *United States Coast Guard.* In time of peace, the Army area commander may have a vital security interest at ports of entry, locks, and water frontiers in areas where the United States Coast Guard has personnel on duty.

c. *Post Office Department.* In the continental United States and its territories and possessions, the Post Office Department investigates depredations upon the mails and violations of the postal laws. It provides "mail cover" in furnishing all information which appears on the outside of mail addressed to an individual. The provost marshal should coordinate with postal inspectors and other postal officials in cases of loss of and pilferage from the mails intended for the military establishment. In belligerently occupied areas, and in allied and friendly liberated countries, coordination is maintained with The Adjutant General or those agencies designated by the commander in compliance with his policies and directives.

d. *Department of State.* Among other matters that may be of interest to the provost marshal, the Department of State can provide information pertaining to passports and visas.

e. *Other Federal Independent Establishments.* Other agencies that may be of assistance to the provost marshal, particularly as sources of information, include—

- (1) *Veterans' Administration.* Information relating to former members of the Armed Forces.
- (2) *United States Maritime Commission.* Information relating to merchant seamen.
- (3) *Federal Communications Commission.* Information pertaining to radio or wire communications and services.

14. State Law Enforcement Agencies

a. Agreements with State law enforcement authorities are necessary with respect to such matters as requests by civil authorities for the surrender of military personnel, and requests by military authorities for the return to military control of military personnel held in the custody of civil authorities.

b. State agencies, officials, and agents that may be of assistance to the provost marshal in these and other matters, and with whom relations should be established and maintained, include—

- (1) Police and highway patrols.
- (2) Attorneys.
- (3) Courts.
- (4) Penal and probationary agencies.
- (5) Fish and game wardens.
- (6) Public welfare and social service agencies.
- (7) Workmen's compensation boards.

15. Local Law Enforcement Agencies

a. A mutual understanding of common problems, close friendly relations, and working agreements should be sought by the provost marshal with local county and municipal law enforcement agencies. An accord should be reached as to the coordination of military police activities with those of local law enforcement agencies, and particularly with regard to the custody, detention, and disposition of military personnel held by civil authorities or held by military authorities and desired by civil authorities. In military police operations in civil communities, such as in town patrolling, it may be desirable to locate the military police headquarters at the civil police headquarters.

b. Some of the agencies, officials, and agents that may be of assistance to the provost marshal and with whom liaison should be established and maintained include—

- (1) Local police.
- (2) Local sheriffs.
- (3) Local courts.
- (4) Local churches.
- (5) City attorneys or prosecutors.
- (6) Truant officers.
- (7) County solicitors or prosecutors.
- (8) City administration officials.
- (9) County administration officials.
- (10) County farm agents.
- (11) Coroners and medical examiners.
- (12) Health, sanitation, building, and license inspectors.
- (13) Fire marshals.
- (14) Schools, colleges, and universities.
- (15) Marriage license bureaus.
- (16) Local civic organizations and businessmen.
- (17) Welfare and recreation organizations.
- (18) Local American National Red Cross.
- (19) Officials of local public carriers.

CHAPTER 2

ORGANIZATION OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL SECTION

16. Principles of Organization

a. Basic Factors. A definite organizational structure cannot be prescribed for the provost marshal section. The mission of the command; the type command; its size, location, and special requirements; the local operating conditions; the availability of personnel; and the emphasis to be placed on each provost marshal function are among the factors that must be considered in determining the basic structure of the section. The structure is normally determined by the provost marshal, subject to the approval of the chief of staff and the commander.

b. Objective. The objective is to construct an organization that will—

- (1) Accomplish the mission.
- (2) Insure coordination and control.
- (3) Fix responsibilities.
- (4) Group closely related functions.
- (5) Economize on personnel.

c. Fundamental Considerations. The following considerations are essential to the establishment and operation of an efficient provost marshal section:

- (1) Assignments of functions that are essential to the execution of the mission. Related functions are grouped together to facilitate the efficient use and functioning of personnel.
- (2) Assignment of specific, clear-cut responsibilities to each subdivision in order to prevent conflict, duplication, and overlapping of functions within the section, and to assure that each activity clearly understands the exact nature of and the steps necessary to perform its job.
- (3) Establishment of clear channels of command for the transmission of orders and policies. Few organizational problems cause more difficulty than the failure to adhere to and to understand the differences between command and staff activities.
- (4) Delegation of sufficient authority to subordinates to act in the absence of higher authority or directives. Any delegation of responsibility that is not accompanied by commensurate authority is avoided. Cumbersome systems of direct

- supervision and review are obviated by delegating adequate authority to subordinates.
- (5) Decentralization of authority and responsibility to the maximum consistent with control.
 - (6) Assignment of individuals or activities to supervisors commensurate with existing control requirement. Adequate attention should be given by each supervisor to each of his principal subordinates.
 - (7) Requiring supervisors to direct their major attention to important problems. Minimum necessary attention is given to reviewing routine action of subordinates. Subordinates should be impressed with the necessity for reporting unusual problems to their superiors, and with the duty of acting promptly and decisively in routine matters.
 - (8) Promotion of simplicity, flexibility, and uniformity of organization.
 - (9) Prompt dissemination of accurate information to military police in order that they may accomplish their mission without unnecessary delay.
 - (10) Insuring that, where possible, each individual has a working knowledge of other functions in order to maintain the continuity of administration and of operations.

17. Types of Organization

a. Functional Type. The functional type of organization facilitates internal administration and functional operations. With this type of organization, however, coordination with other staff sections is more difficult than with the general staff type of organization.

b. General Staff Type. The general staff type of organization facilitates coordination with the general staff, and assures a more efficient discharge of administrative functions and a closer coordination on matters pertaining to training, organization, planning, and operations.

18. Type Organizations of Provost Marshal Sections

a. The provost marshal section is a functional type of organization that is divided according to major activities. For example, the operations division coordinates, administers, and supervises all matters of the command pertaining to plans, training, enforcement, confinement, and traffic that are provost marshal responsibilities.

b. Provost marshal sections are usually subdivided into divisions, branches, sections, and subsections. Although the number of subdivisions and the designations of functions assigned to subdivisions may vary, the types of organizations shown in figures 1 through 7, or combinations thereof, are the types usually encountered in the following commands:

- (1) *Theater of operations* (fig. 1).

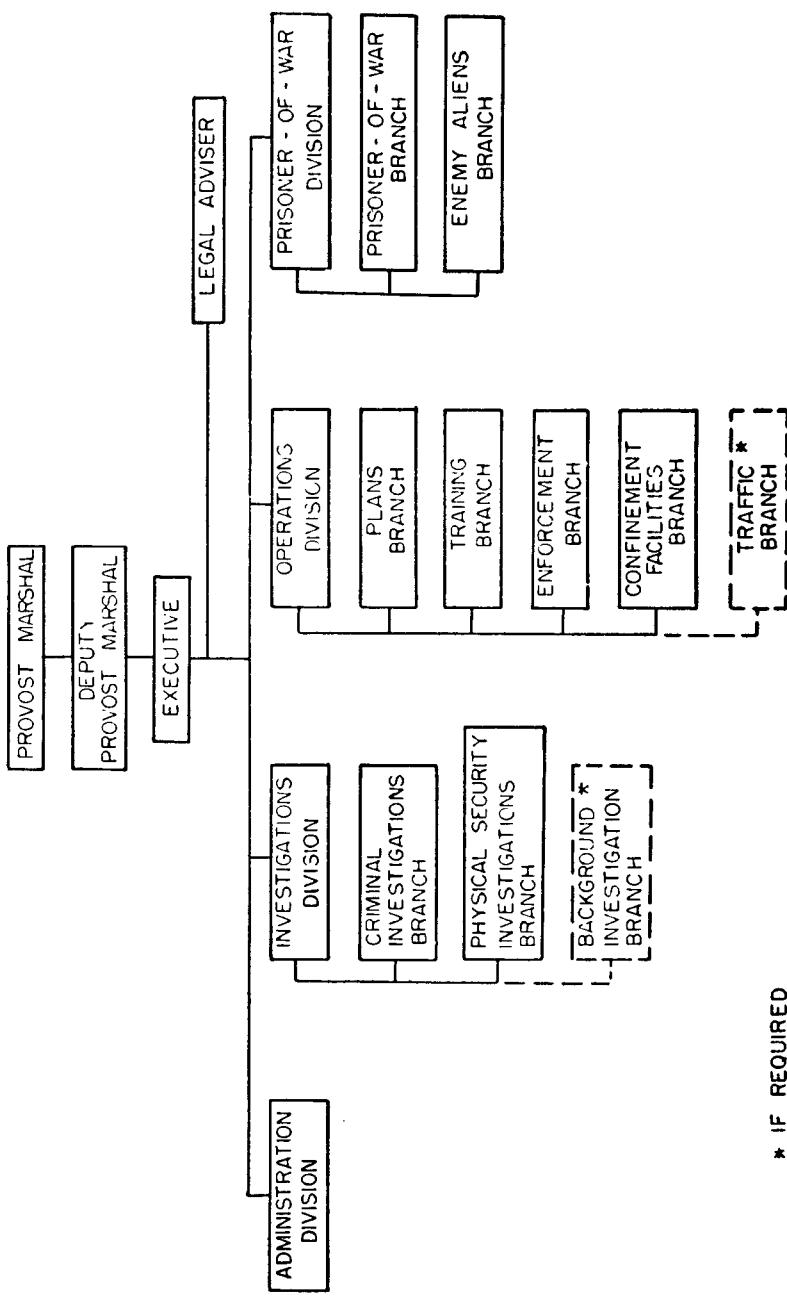


Figure 1. Theater army provost marshal section for a theater of operations headquarters.

* IF REQUIRED

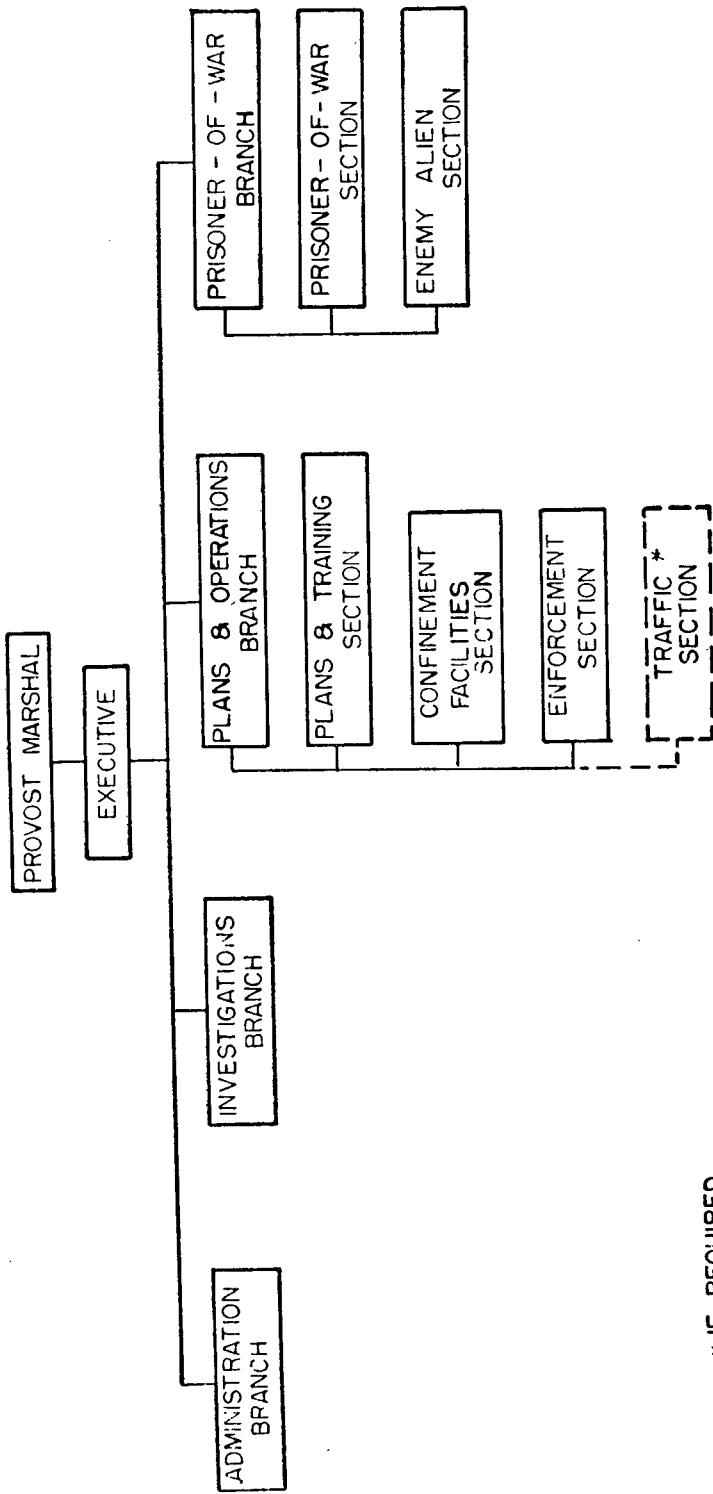


Figure 2. Provost marshal section for a communications zone headquarters

* IF REQUIRED

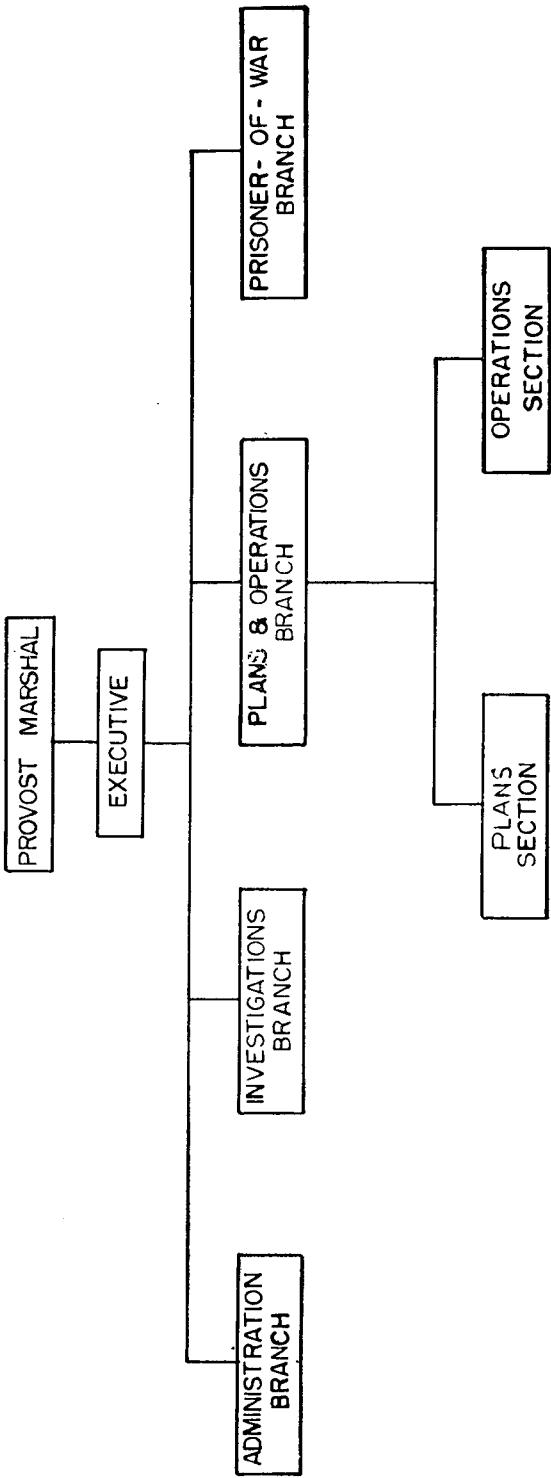


Figure 3. Provost marshal section for an army headquarters within the continental limits of the United States.

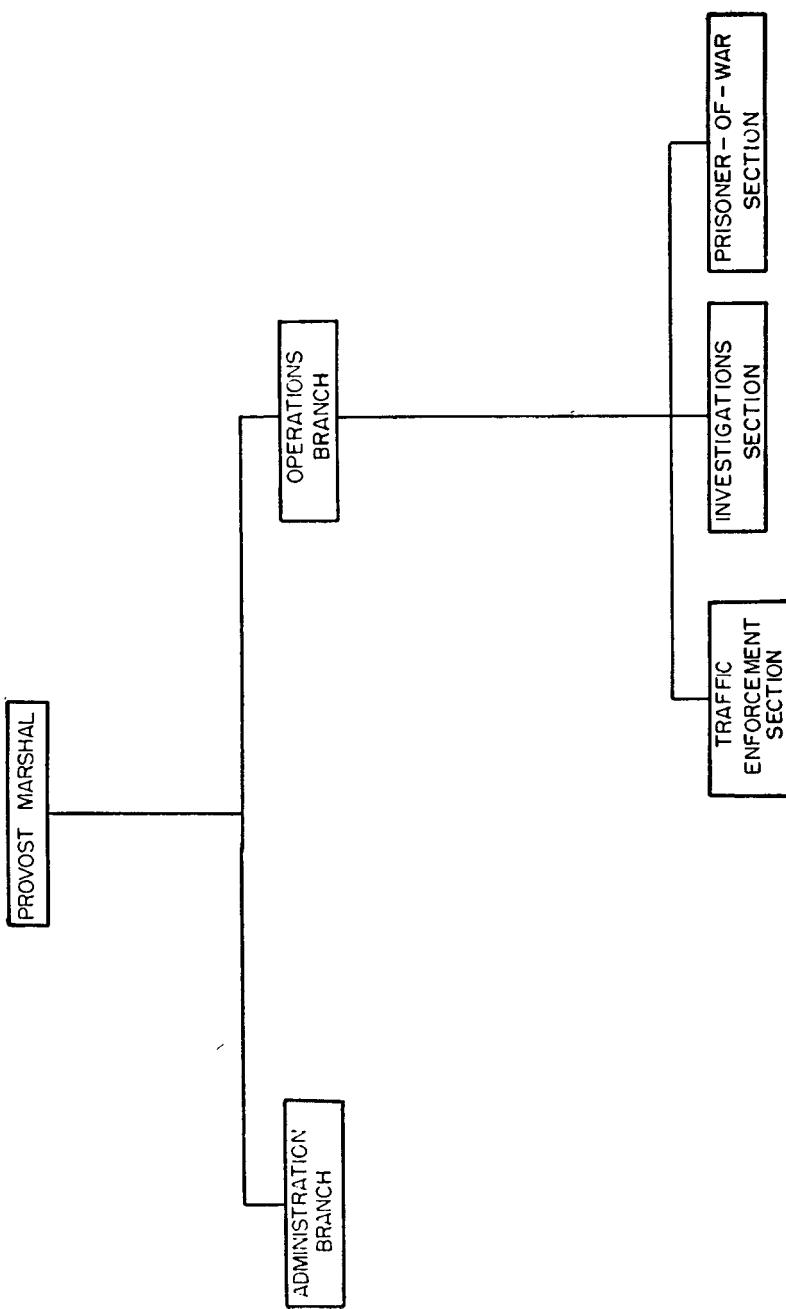


Figure 4. Provost marshal section for a field army headquarters.

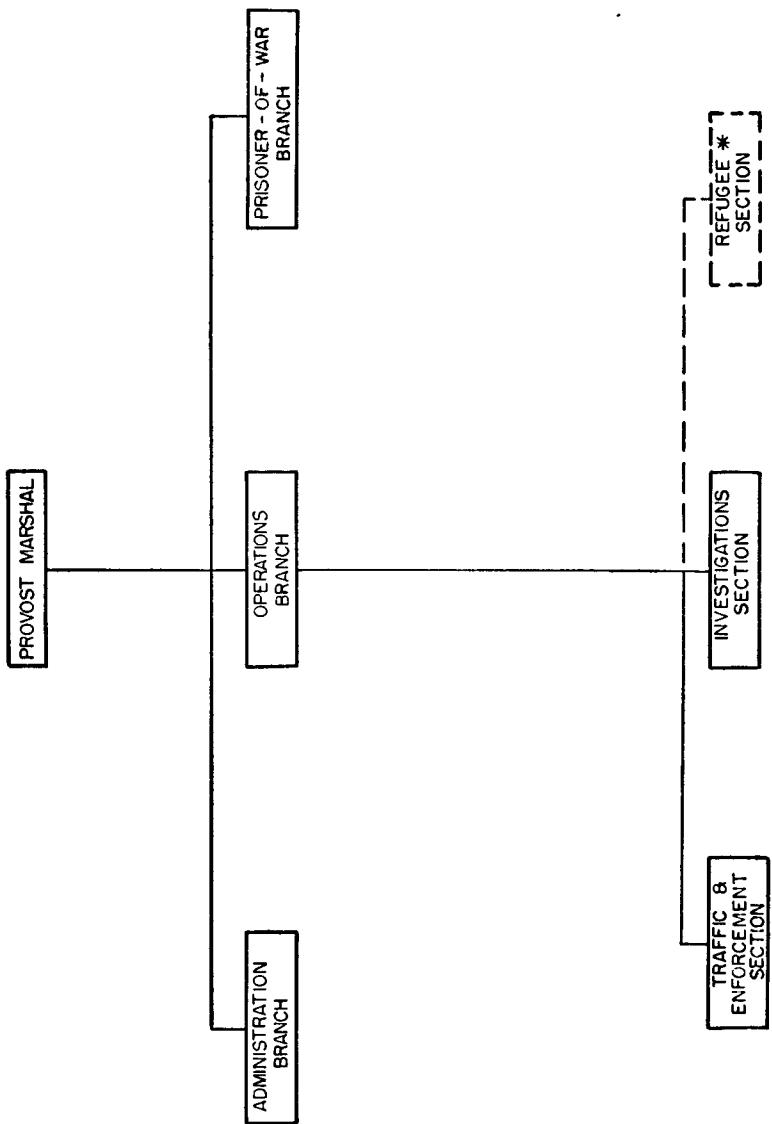
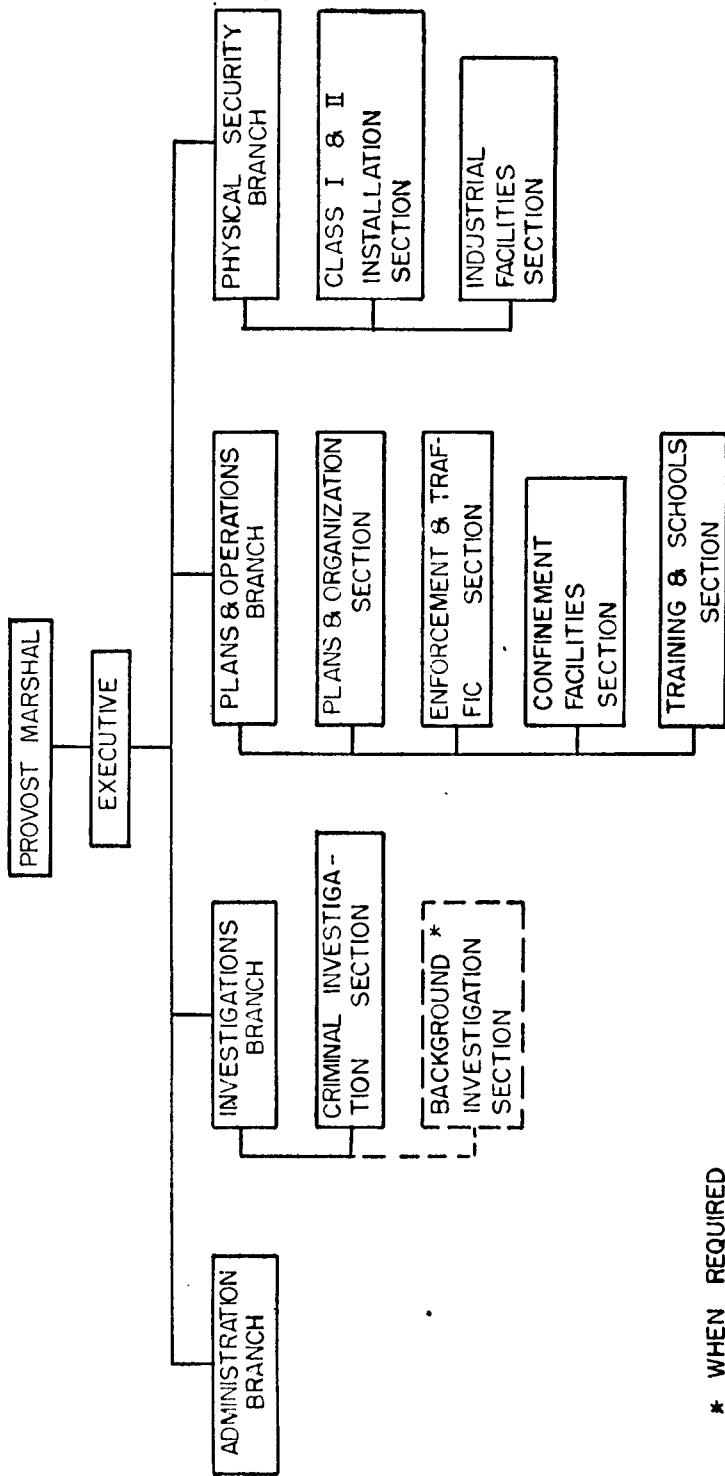
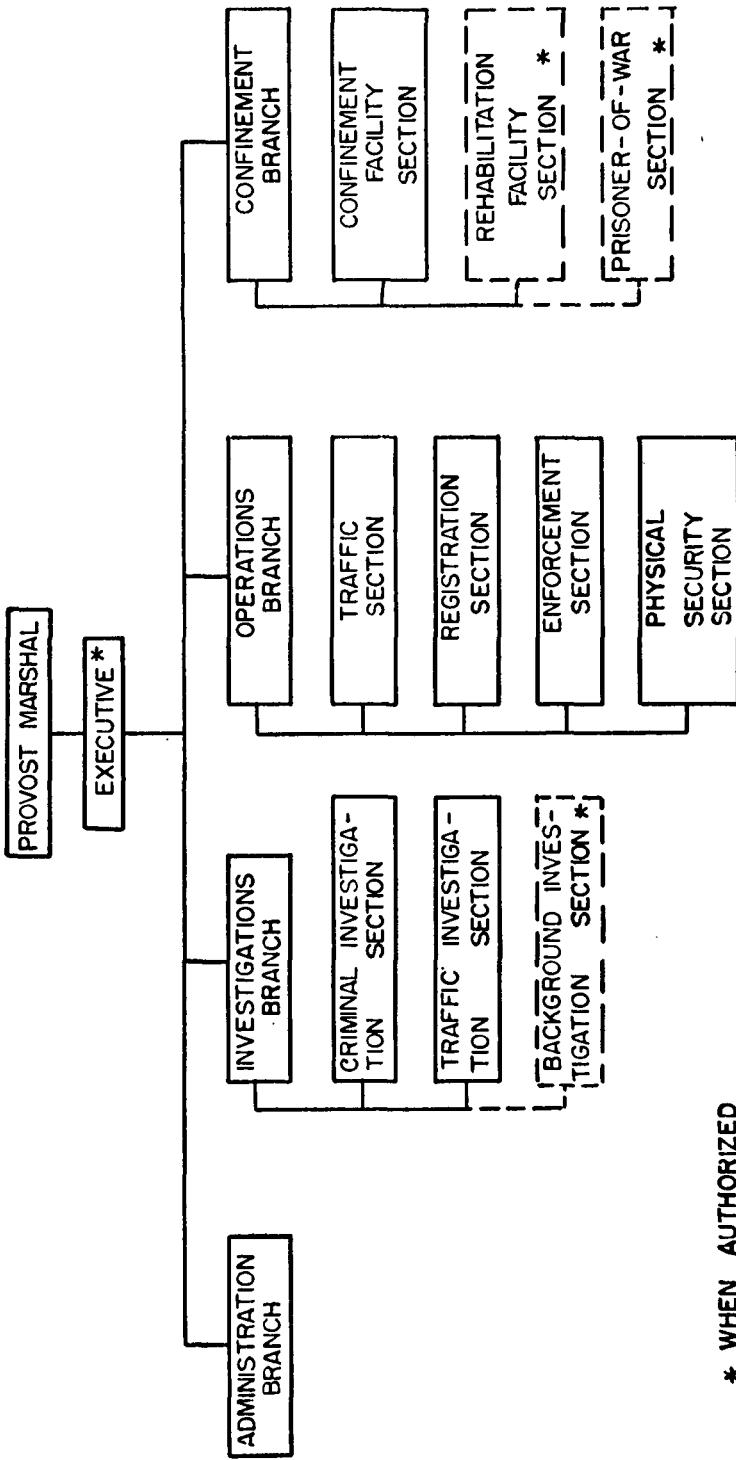


Figure 5. Provost marshal section for a corps' headquarters.



* WHEN REQUIRED

Figure 6. Provost marshal section for a division headquarters.



* WHEN AUTHORIZED

Figure 7. Provost marshal section for a post, camp, or station.

- (2) *Communications zone* (fig. 2).
- (3) *Continental army area* (fig. 3).
- (4) *Field army* (fig. 4).
- (5) *Corps* (fig. 5).
- (6) *Division* (fig. 6).
- (7) *Military installation* (fig. 7).

19 Functions of the Provost Marshal Section

The provost marshal section of a command headquarters is normally subdivided into functional subdivisions wherein related administrative, investigative, and operational activities have been grouped. Operational duties may require the organization of additional major functional subdivisions, such as for prisoners of war or physical security. The principal functions of the command provost marshal may be assigned as follows:

a. Administration.

- (1) Preparation of correspondence and reports.
- (2) Reports control.
- (3) Maintenance of central file.
- (4) Compilation of statistics.
- (5) Preparation of budget estimates and control of funds.
- (6) Assignment of military police personnel.
- (7) Administration of civilian personnel.
- (8) Security control.

b. Investigations.

- (1) Direction and supervision of the criminal investigation activity.
- (2) Control of criminal investigation detachments assigned or attached to the command.
- (3) Direction of background investigation activities, when this mission is assigned to the provost marshal section.
- (4) Direction of the installation physical security inspection program.

c. Plans and Operations.

- (1) Immediate and long range planning for all military police operations.
- (2) Direction and supervision of confinement facilities for un-sentenced and sentenced prisoners.
- (3) Direction of the command enforcement and apprehensions program.
- (4) Direction of the command traffic enforcement program, and coordination with the safety section on traffic accident prevention.
- (5) Direction of military police unit technical training programs, and coordination of programs for attendance of military police at service schools.

- (6) Coordination of military police operations with military government operations, when applicable.
- (7) Liaison with adjacent Navy and Air Force police agencies, and with appropriate civil police agencies.
- (8) Testing and evaluating the operational performance of command military police units.

d. Prisoners of War.

- (1) Operation of a branch Prisoner-of-War Information Bureau, when applicable.
- (2) Direction and supervision of the handling of prisoners of war in the command area to include the guarding, processing, evacuation, and utilization of prisoners of war, and the administration and operation of prisoner-of-war collection points and installations, in accordance with the military situation and the pertinent Geneva Conventions.
- (3) Direction and supervision of the handling of enemy aliens in the command area in accordance with the pertinent Geneva Conventions.

CHAPTER 3

PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING

Section I. INTRODUCTION TO PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING

20. Discussion of Terms

a. Plan. A plan is a detailed statement of the course of action to be followed in the accomplishment of the commander's mission. It may be written or oral as the situation warrants. A plan normally includes a consideration of the general situation, mission, tasks of subordinate units, administrative and logistical matters, and command and communications matters. (For examples of approved plans of the provost marshal in the form of annexes to administrative plans, see app. III.)

b. Program. A program is a course of administrative action devised for the accomplishment of a specific objective according to a time schedule. A program is specific as to the time-phasing of the work to be done and the means to be allocated for its accomplishment; that is, the men, the money, the facilities, and the materials.

21 Provost Marshal Planning

a. Planning by the provost marshal is a continuing process. The necessity of anticipating future courses of action requires that the provost marshal make continuing estimates of the current and anticipated situation. His planning must be systematic and a clearly and easily understood routine operation.

b. The planning of the provost marshal conforms to the policies and directives of the commander. In the absence of specific or pertinent orders or directives, and pending the approval of the commander, the planning is based upon assumptions that are consistent with sound judgment and a thorough knowledge of the mission. For instance, the planning may be based on the mere anticipation of a forthcoming event, incident, or condition. Although, in the initial stages, some portions of a plan may be based entirely upon assumptions, as additional information becomes available and as the estimate of the situation changes, corresponding modifications are made in the plan.

c. A developed plan should be flexible and practicable, and should be thoroughly coordinated with other staff sections. Requirements for manpower, equipment and supplies, construction, communications, transportation, and similar factors are essential, and must be incorporated in the plan.

22. Requirements

a. General. The provost marshal is responsible for estimating requirements for a military police operation; however, when practicable, he calls upon subordinate command provost marshals for estimates to be prepared within the scope of the directives and assumptions under which he operates.

b. Units and Personnel.

- (1) The situation and the mission generally determine the military police units and personnel that are required for the support of an operation. In recommending military police requirements, the provost marshal considers the—
 - (a) Capabilities of organic military police units.
 - (b) Additional military police support required.
 - (c) Geographic, social, and political aspects of the area of operations.
 - (d) Military police requirements for customs control, for prisoners of war, and for supporting military government.
 - (e) Use of civilians to augment or replace military police.
- (2) Military police troop requirements vary according to the type of operation.

c. Equipment. The equipment required by military police units to perform their mission is determined by analyzing such factors as the—

- (1) Organic equipment of assigned and other available military police units.
- (2) Special equipment needs for riot control and for handling prisoners of war; and similar needs for military police type units that may be required.
- (3) Estimated wear-out, maintenance, and replacement rates.

d. Facilities.

- (1) The following facilities may be required for the performance of military police operations:
 - (a) Military police headquarters for directing military police operations.
 - (b) Confinement facilities for military prisoners who are to be handled by the provost marshal.
 - (c) Rehabilitation training centers.
 - (d) Facilities for handling prisoners of war and civilian internees.
 - (e) Facilities for harbor patrols and other special activities assigned to the provost marshal.
- (2) The number, size, and location of the facilities are determined by analyzing such factors as the following:
 - (a) Assigned missions; e. g., enforcement, traffic control, and circulation control of individuals.
 - (b) Estimate of military prisoners to be confined.

- (c) Estimate of prisoners of war and civilian internees to be handled.
- (d) Estimate of refugees and displaced persons to be handled.
- (3) In planning the location of military police facilities, every attempt is made to consolidate functions that reduce administrative overhead.

23. Provost Marshal Activities

Activities within the purview of the provost marshal may be classified according to their purpose; i. e., military police criminal investigation, apprehensions, confinement, and the police of public carriers. Activities may also be classified according to their time length, whether long or short range, and according to their scope; i. e., major activities or minor activities.

24. Program Management

Programming of activities for which provost marshals are responsible is carried out in accordance with instructions in SR 11-10-1, SR 11-10-2, and other pertinent regulations and directives.

Section II. OPERATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES AND ITS TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS

25. General

a. Military police operations within the continental limits of the United States, and its territories and possessions, are normally programmed inasmuch as they are continuing operations. Requirements are fixed by the military police type activities that are normal to the command. The provost marshal, however, within the scope of directives of higher headquarters, should be prepared and should plan for the possible expansion or reduction of military police and military police type activities, such as in accordance with a sudden expansion or reduction in the strength of the Armed Forces; mobilization; or a shifting emphasis in the security of military facilities.

b. Estimates for requirements for military police and military police type activities at military installations, or in areas contiguous thereto, are normally a responsibility of the provost marshal concerned. Programming for continuing off-post or inter-post activities, however, is normally effected at higher echelons of command.

26. Mobilization Planning

Planning for military police and military police type activities during mobilization, and subsequent thereto, is a function of the provost marshal. In drafting mobilization plans within the scope of the directives of the commander, the provost marshal must consider operations

at military installations; operations for the maintenance of order and discipline in cities and towns, on public carriers, and in terminals; traffic control; expansion of confinement facilities for military prisoners; preparation for handling prisoners of war; security of military facilities; and special and emergency operations peculiar to mobilization. Military police mobilization requirements are based upon, and are in proportion to, the projected overall strength of the command.

27. Security Planning

In order to anticipate operational developments, security planning is carried out in advance of, and concurrently with, security operations. Security planning provides for physical aids necessary to the security of installations and facilities, and for security units. In planning for security, the provost marshal must consider possible security hazards; breaches in security; losses; costs; and pertinent active, preventive, and corrective measures (FM 19-30).

28. Planning for Security of Seized Property

a. The President of the United States, in time of war or when war is imminent, is empowered within certain limitations to requisition and appropriate property needed for the prosecution of the war.

b. The provost marshal, normally, is neither concerned directly with the methods and procedures of the acquisition nor with the productive effort or other use to which the seized property may be put. He may, however, have a vital planning concern in some of the subsidiary aspects of a seizure, such as with regard to—

- (1) The providing of routine physical protection for the property.
- (2) The implementing of regulations for preventing sabotage and espionage activities against the property.
- (3) The protection of material shipped from, or transported to, the property.

c. Three basic considerations must guide the provost marshal in his planning with regard to government seizure of property—

- (1) The allocation of military police, in order to insure the most effective accomplishment of his mission, and the requirements for necessary, routine military police duties.
- (2) The flexibility of the plan.
- (3) The necessity for the minimum of interference with the normal function or use of the property.

29. Planning for Civil Disturbances

a. Since the military must furnish adequate and timely assistance when civil agencies are unable to cope with an emergency situation within the continental limits of the United States, and its territories

and possessions, the military must formulate plans for such an eventuality. The plans must be kept simple, flexible, and current; they are revised to meet changing circumstances and conditions as indicated by intelligence and other reports.

b. Planning by the provost marshal for civil disturbances is generally limited to planning for military police and military police type activities. The provost marshal must, however, consider the types of troops that may be employed, the manner of their employment, and the military police support that may be required. Normally, his planning is predicted upon the emergency, disaster relief, and area damage control plans of the command.

c. If his analysis of existing conditions or if information from higher headquarters does not disclose all the data needed for planning, the provost marshal must make assumptions that are based on sound judgment.

d. The provost marshal must draft, coordinate, and publish realistic plans for providing effective aid. The assistance that can be provided may be dependent upon various factors, including the following:

- (1) The type and extent of the emergency.
- (2) The legal authority for the military to act.
- (3) The amount of assistance required by the civil authorities.
- (4) The military forces available.

e. A plan for the employment of military police in providing aid to civil authorities should include the following:

- (1) Purpose.
- (2) Authority for use of military police.
- (3) Chain of command.
- (4) Degree of control and authority to be exercised over civilian population.
- (5) Reciprocal responsibilities of military police and related civil government authorities.
- (6) Duration of military control. (Not the time, but the conditions which, when achieved, will result in control reverting to civil authority.)
- (7) Mission of military police.
- (8) Policy in sufficient detail to insure that military police can determine the limits and conditions under which they must operate.

30. Legal Aspects of Emergency Planning

During declared emergencies, military jurisdiction may be, and usually is, broadened. Plans for emergencies should contain exact definitions of the limits of added jurisdiction and consequent military police responsibilities.

Section III. OVERSEA OPERATIONS

31. Planning for Oversea Operations

a. The planning for military police and military police type activities in oversea operations is a function of the theater provost marshal.

b. In addition to evaluating the mission in accordance with the pertinent war plan for the purpose of computing requirements for manpower, equipment and supplies, construction, and transportation that are based upon schedules of development, augmentation, and reduction, the provost marshal must also give consideration to—

- (1) Whether allied, hostile, liberated, neutral, or domestic areas will be occupied, because the degree of control to be exercised over civilians may vary from strict measures in hostile territory to no control in friendly territory.
- (2) Whether instruments of consent or agreement are in effect with other countries or commanders.
- (3) Whether decisions have been made on the basis of national or other policies with reference to given areas.
- (4) Whether the handling of prisoners of war will be affected by the handling of internees, displaced persons, and refugees.

32. Effect of Policy on Planning

a. Since the policies of the commander include the commander's concept of the operating methods, they form the basis of the provost marshal's plan.

b. Policies are formed after analyzing the directives of higher authority, the information contained in strategic studies and national intelligence surveys, the principles and practices of international law, the requirements of the military situation, and similar factors. Policies must be complete and definitive, yet broad in scope and flexible in application. Announcements of policies should cover not only possible changes but also policies that are to be continued in effect without alteration.

c. Principal subjects of interest to the theater provost marshal, which usually require a statement of policy, are set forth below—

- (1) *The people.* The inherent rights of men include those of order and government; therefore, immediate action is taken in any military operation to restore and maintain order and to enforce law. Indigenous persons are not subjected to unnecessary restrictions or regulations, and are protected from wrongs by military personnel.
- (2) *The government.* The restoration and maintenance of order and the enforcement of law are the functions of government that are of greatest concern to the provost marshal. Military courts and provost courts may be established. The supervision and maintenance of prisoners may be required.

The apprehension, detention, and disposition of war criminals and persons who have committed hostile and harmful acts may be necessary. Controls may be established regulating the right of assembly. The establishment of controls may be required over the circulation of individuals, over the sale and disposition of liquor and narcotics, over prostitution, and over refugees and displaced persons.

- (3) *The economy.* An evaluation of economic controls must be made in order to determine their effect on law and order. Within the scope of economic control or rehabilitation measures, provision must be made for the prevention of black-marketing and for the confiscation and disposition of contraband. Property of the United States and of allies, neutrals, and aliens must be protected and ownership established. Captured supplies and equipment and reparations material must be safeguarded. A conversion rate between the local currency and that of the Armed Forces must be established, and the use of local currency by occupying forces must be controlled. Provision must also be made for the seizure of counterfeit monies.

33. Planning in Support of Military Government

a. Within the scope of the broad policy established by the theater commander (and the theater army commander to whom the conduct of combat operations and military government is delegated), the provost marshal and the military government officer coordinate military police and military government activities with regard to public safety. The provost marshal's function parallels and is complementary to the military government officer's function in the restoration and maintenance of law and order.

b. Public safety is concerned with the security of the civil population of a country as it affects the security of the Armed Forces and the accomplishment of the military mission. The security of the civil population is maintained by exercising control over civilian matters involving—

- (1) Movements, political concentrations, and similar public activities.
- (2) Traffic, travel, and evacuation.
- (3) Press and other public information mediums.
- (4) Prohibited items, including weapons, munitions, and radio transmitters.
- (5) Jails, prisons, and internment camps.
- (6) Critical installations and facilities.
- (7) Supply, procurement, and distribution systems.
- (8) Mediums of exchange, including monies and ration cards.
- (9) Vice.

- (10) Fire fighting organizations.
- (11) Civil defense organizations.

34. Planning for Physical Security

A careful and continuous study of the physical security problems, potential hazards, physical layouts and arrangements, available mechanical and other physical security aids, and coordination and cooperation to be expected from other forces in the area is required for physical security planning. The physical security plan must be based on the proper and economical utilization of personnel and devices, and must conform to the policies of the command. It must be flexible to permit timely changes for meeting emergencies.

35. Security of Lines of Communication

The provost marshal, in planning for the utilization of military police and military police type personnel in the security of lines of communication against overt and covert attacks by the enemy, and against actions by the indigenous population inimical to the movement of supplies and materiel, must consider the following:

- a. The effect of terrain and climate upon security operations.
- b. The means of protecting railroads, bridges, tunnels, canals, ferries, pier facilities, and arterial highways.
- c. The means available, including troop equipment and capacities of routes to sustain high speed travel, for the rapid movement of reserves to critical areas by rail, highway, air, or water.
- d. The means of communication, particularly radio equipment.
- e. The methods to be employed in patrolling, including aircraft.
- f. The evacuation of civilians from critical areas.

36. Security of Supplies in Transit and in Storage

- a. In planning for the physical security of supplies and materiel in transit and in storage in the communications zone or in the army rear area, the economic and sociological ideologies of the inhabitants must be taken into consideration.
- b. The use of both active and passive physical security measures must be envisaged. Estimated requirements must also be considered. Requirements should be estimated, in particular, for—

- (1) Personnel.
- (2) Physical control and protective devices for the exterior and interior protection of installations.

37. Antiguerrilla Activities

- a. Military police, when they are assigned the mission of implementing antiguerrilla measures in rear areas, maintain close and constant liaison with counterintelligence units, military government units, indigenous police, and all other local defense forces or agencies in order

to facilitate the collection and exchange of information on guerilla activities.

b. Antiguerrilla planning should provide for—

- (1) Familiarizing military police with the command antiguerrilla policy and defense plan.
- (2) Familiarizing military police with guerilla organization and operations.
- (3) Executing active and passive defense measures.
- (4) Executing any special measures ordered by the command for suppressing guerillas (FM 31-20).
- (5) Collecting and reporting information on guerilla activities.
- (6) Collecting and reporting information on the location, strength, and area of responsibility of indigenous security units and agencies.
- (7) Collecting and reporting information on the type and location of vital installations.

Section IV. SPECIAL OPERATIONS

38. General

Provost marshal planning for special operations may be accomplished concurrently with planning for the support of armies in the field. Detailed plans may be required for airborne, amphibious, arctic, desert, jungle, and mountain operations, and for other special missions, such as highway supply, railway, or roadbuilding operations. Special plans may also be required for civil disturbance operations in the territory of a belligerent or in an area where United States forces are, or will be, located by consent or agreement.

39. Airborne Planning

a. Provost marshal planning for an airborne operation encompasses planning for the three phases of the operation: the preparation, the marshalling, and the assault. It includes planning for the participation of the military police elements of the airborne units that are to be employed in the assault operation. It also includes planning for traffic control over airborne units moving from assembly areas to marshalling areas, and control of circulation into, as well as physical security of, marshalling camps, by communications zone military police.

b. Items that may be covered in the planning include—

- (1) Movement of airborne units to assembly areas.
- (2) Movement out of assembly areas and into marshalling camps.
- (3) Movement from marshalling camps to departure airfields.
- (4) Traffic control within assembly areas and marshalling camps.
- (5) Physical security of assembly areas and marshalling camps.
- (6) Control of circulation of personnel and vehicles traveling into, out of, and within assembly areas and marshalling camps, including identification of personnel.

- (7) Allocation of military police spaces in assault and follow up echelons.
 - (8) Military police operations in the assault.
 - (9) Military police operations in the airhead.
 - (a) Handling prisoners of war.
 - (b) Handling civilians.
 - (c) Traffic control.
- c. The provost marshal plan for military police participation in an airborne operation is prepared in advance and in as much detail as possible.

40. Amphibious Planning

a. Provost marshal planning for an amphibious operation encompasses planning for the general phases of the operation; that is, preparation for pre-embarkation, embarkation, debarkation, and beach operations. The provost marshal plan is based upon the overall plan for the operation that has been prepared by higher headquarters, and upon the policies and decisions of the local commander. The provost marshal plan must designate the military police organizations that will participate in the operation, and must provide for training, embarkation, debarkation, and operations ashore, both during and after the consolidation of the beachhead.

b. The plans for controlling the movement of men and materiel from assembly areas to marshalling areas, and from marshalling areas to ships, must be closely integrated with the plans of the agencies having control over movement and embarkation. Rigid control over movement and close integration of Military Police Corps and Transportation Corps activities are necessary to assure proper loading.

c. Plans for military police and military police type activities during the consolidation of the beachhead include—

- (1) Controlling traffic to facilitate the movement of troops and supplies across the beaches.
- (2) Providing information to units that have landed relative to beach exits, transit and assembly areas, dewater-proofing areas, dump areas, prisoner-of-war collecting points and installations, command posts, medical installations, and general areas assigned to commands or units.
- (3) Receiving, guarding, and evacuating prisoners of war.
- (4) Maintaining order and enforcing law on, and in the vicinity of, the beaches.
- (5) Providing protection against theft of supplies and equipment.
- (6) Establishing beach straggler points and making arrangements for the return of absentees to their units.
- (7) Controlling civilians to the extent necessary to prevent congestion in the beach areas.

d. The military police units required for the establishment of the beachhead and the consolidation phase may be in excess of, or less than, the units required for normal combat operations. The provost marshal plan must provide for the phasing out and disposition of excess military police units, or the phasing in of additional military police units. During the transition period, the provost marshal must continuously re-evaluate his plan for the employment of military police in order that the plan may be promptly altered if the situation requires.

41. Arctic and Subarctic Planning

a. In the arctic and subarctic, the provost marshal must make a detailed examination of all factors that may have an unusual effect on operations. He must analyze *each* complete situation; no fixed procedure can insure the successful conduct of military police activities in all operations, even though they may appear to be of the same type.

b. Provost marshal planning for military police and military police type operations in the arctic and subarctic, although it is essentially the same as provost marshal planning for operations in the temperate zone, must take into consideration and evaluate the effect of climate and terrain on the operations. In the arctic and subarctic, the survival of the individual and the keeping of equipment functioning are of paramount importance. Hence, lack of routes of communication; limitations on use of equipment; extremes in temperature; low visibility; altitude; and snow, ice, and wind are among the factors that must be considered. Extremely low temperatures, for example, may create a requirement for additional military police personnel to minimize exposure casualties; additional transportation and clothing for prisoners of war, as well as specially heated indoor facilities for detailed searches of captured enemy personnel, are usually needed. Environmental factors, such as isolation, may require the provost marshal to exert a greater effort to maintain order and enforce law effectively.

42. Desert Planning

While the provost marshal who will operate in a desert area will have the same responsibilities as the provost marshal who will operate under more normal conditions of terrain and temperature, his plan for desert operation must take into consideration the inherent features of the desert. The provost marshal must focus his attention on problems that may be caused by—

- a.* Extremes in temperature.
- b.* Vastness of region.
- c.* Lack of communications.
- d.* Importance of water and food.
- e.* Absence of landmarks.
- f.* Effect of sand on weapons, vehicles, radios, and other equipment.

43. Jungle Planning

In planning for military police and military police type operations in a jungle area, the provost marshal must consider, in addition to the basic planning factors governing all operations, the effect of the climate, the vegetation, and the limited visibility upon such functions as traffic control, handling of prisoners of war, and physical security.

44. Mountain Planning

The provost marshal, in planning for mountain operations must consider the effect of the terrain upon the movement of men and materiel, and upon communications. He must integrate the requirements for special types of equipment into the requirements of the basic plans for military police and military police type operations.

CHAPTER 4

LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

Section I. JURISDICTION

45. Military Jurisdiction

a. Military jurisdiction is the lawful power or right to exercise that official authority which is vested in the military by the Constitution of the United States and by domestic and international law (MCM, 1951, par. 1).

b. Military jurisdiction is exercised through military law, martial law, or military government (MCM, 1951, par. 2).

46. Military Police Jurisdiction

The Military Police Corps is an enforcement agency of the Army Establishment (AR 10-310). Military police have the right and authority to apprehend persons subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice or subject to trial thereunder including personnel of the Departments of the Navy and Air Force. Military personnel who are charged with the commission of violations of civil laws and are in the custody of provost marshals, will be released to civil authorities when so directed by proper authority. For further discussion of military and military police jurisdiction see *Manual for Courts-Martial, United States*, 1951, par. 19a; UCMJ, Art. 7(b); Art. 14; Field Manuals of the 19 and 27 series; SR 600-320; and other pertinent Army Regulations.

47. Disposition of Property

a. Categories. For the purpose of clarity, property coming into the custody of military police in their performance of duty is classified in four categories: property of evidentiary value, contraband property, prohibited property, and other property.

b. Application. The discussion below with regard to the disposition of property coming into the custody of military police applies primarily in the United States and its territories and possessions. The principles that are discussed below, however, may be used as a guide in oversea areas and theaters of operations subject to the provisions of treaties, agreements, or other arrangements with foreign governments, and of regulations promulgated by theater commanders. It is particularly true where authorized Federal agencies are not present to receive items, such as contraband, or where local policy makes an alternative method of disposition more appropriate.

c. Property of Evidentiary Value. Property of evidentiary value is anything that tends to prove the existence of a matter of fact. Such property may come into the hands of military police in conjunction with an apprehension, an investigation of a crime, or an inspection; or as property that has been lost, unclaimed, or abandoned. Such property should be safeguarded in order to prevent its being damaged, lost, or destroyed; and in order to limit the issue of its admissibility as evidence to the legality of its acquisition by military police.

- (1) *Legality of seizure.* The Fourth Amendment to the Constitution guarantees "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures." This amendment is not considered violated where a search without a warrant is made of Government quarters occupied by military personnel, or a public building in a place under military control, or the person of an individual in the military service while on premises under military control when such a search has been authorized by an appropriate commander. Where a search and seizure affecting military personnel is made outside the limits of an installation used for military purposes, however, the requirements of the Fourth Amendment must be met.
- (2) *Disposition.* The disposition of property of evidentiary value depends upon—
 - (a) The nature of the property.
 - (b) Whether its further retention by military authorities is necessary.
 - (c) The ownership of the property.

d. Contraband. Contraband includes certain defined weapons, counterfeiting equipment or counterfeit bills and coins, and narcotic drugs in unauthorized possession. The disposition of contraband is governed by Federal law. Any property in the class of contraband as defined by Federal statute must be disposed of in accordance with applicable laws and regulations promulgated by the Federal agency authorized to deal with such problems.

e. Prohibited Property. Prohibited property may be defined as any personal property not defined by Federal law as "contraband" the possession of which is forbidden to persons subject to military law by appropriate regulations. Such regulations may authorize military police to search buildings, including quarters on military installations, or automobiles and persons entering military installations for such property as cameras, firearms, or intoxicants. When such property is impounded, a receipt must be given to the owner or the person who, by reason of having the article in his possession, is presumed to be the owner. Such items of property may not be confiscated, but must be retained by military police or appropriate military authorities as prescribed in appropriate regulations. They must be returned to their

rightful owners when the requirements of the regulations or applicable laws are satisfied. Intoxicants, however, may in certain cases be confiscated. Military police have the authority to confiscate and destroy, in the presence of the person from whom it is taken, any intoxicant used or openly displayed in a port or train, or at a station. This summary destruction is the equivalent of the abatement of a nuisance and is proper in the interest of discipline and to prevent conduct likely to bring discredit upon the military service. Since the liquor thus confiscated is not taken for public use, no compensation need be paid therefor, and a receipt need not be given. Obscene literature and sensitive or classified material are also in the class of prohibited property and subject to seizure and forfeiture.

f. Other Property. Any property that comes into the hands of military police is safeguarded. Every effort is made to determine the owner of the property in order that it may be returned to him. The handling and disposition of lost, unclaimed, or abandoned property, and of the effects of deceased persons, is governed by given regulations and laws. For further information relative to the disposition of property in the custody or possession of military police, see SR 190-70-1.

Section II. MILITARY AID TO CIVIL AUTHORITY

48. Basis

a. The employment of troops in aid of civil authority during civil disturbances and disasters is based on constitutional and statutory provisions of law as well as on Department of the Army policies and directives (app. IV and FM 19-15).

b. State and local authorities are primarily responsible for protecting life and property, maintaining order, and enforcing laws within the territorial jurisdiction of any State. The Department of the Army intervenes with Federal troops pursuant to the provisions of AR 500-50 and AR 500-60. Intervention with Federal troops takes place only after State and local authorities have utilized all their own forces and are unable to control the situation, or when it is apparent that the situation is beyond their capabilities, or when State or local authorities do not take appropriate action.

49. Examples of Emergencies

Military aid to civil authority may be necessary to assist duly constituted officials in the proper exercise of their duties and responsibilities in instances such as the following:

a. A breach of the peace constituting a hazard and danger to life and property, and of a magnitude beyond the ability of local law-enforcing agents to handle adequately. Participation of military personnel in quelling a disorder in an election, however, is strictly forbidden by law.

b. An emergency created by the forces of nature, such as a fire, flood, hurricane, or earthquake, or by any other disaster, such as an explosion.

c. An emergency resulting from an actual assault upon the perimeter of the United States or its possessions, an attack by atomic weapons, an attack by an air-landed assault force, or an attack from within by subversive elements.

Section III. MARTIAL RULE

50. General

For a discussion of martial rule, see FM 19-15.

51. Applicable Techniques

a. In discharging responsibilities under martial rule, two main types of administrative devices may be employed to lessen the possibility of legal friction and to facilitate the achievement of objectives—(1) coercive measures that can be enforced; and (2) noncoercive measures that offer an incentive for compliance.

b. Although force is the least desirable of all measures, it must be used to handle extreme cases. When other methods fail or cannot be applied, the commander may employ three main types of coercive measures—

- (1) Withdrawal of privileges or benefits.
- (2) Apprehension and detention.
- (3) Force of arms.

c. Methods not involving the use of coercion are most successful in obtaining full cooperation, because they motivate individuals by offering incentives that are otherwise unattainable. The noncoercive devices that the commander may use to promote his aims include—

- (1) Securing the cooperation and utilizing the services of popular civil government administrators.
- (2) Conferring with dissenting elements in order to effect mediation or conciliation.
- (3) Sponsoring public relations activities, particularly creating good personal relations between military and civilian officials and leaders.
- (4) Conducting information campaigns, that include providing the public with continuing news of the current state of affairs of the government as well as with facts concerning the mission of the military.
- (5) Publicizing favorable acts of selected civilians.
- (6) Establishing policies for correct relations by troops with civilians in public places.

Section IV. DISASTERS

52. Nature of Disasters

Disasters are emergencies, either natural or induced, which occur as a result of fire, flood, hurricane, earthquake, or explosion that disrupt the normal processes of government or endanger life or property. They usually occur with great suddenness and always with shocking effect. Speed in the execution of relief plans is imperative in order to alleviate distress and re-establish order, and in order that, thereaft er, the local civil government may operate through normal processes to cope with the situation (AR 500-50, AR 500-60, SR 500-60-5).

53. Military Concern

The extent of military concern depends upon the gravity of the emergency and the authority given the commander. The military, however, are responsible for doing everything possible to protect life and property, to restore order, and to promote the welfare of the civil population. Troops are used to aid in relief work, to control traffic, to guard key installations, to preserve order, to prevent looting, to provide medical services, or to carry out any tasks for alleviating suffering that the civil population or government agencies are unable to perform, and where immediate action is necessary.

54. Military Authority

a. The degree to which the commander is responsible for disaster relief and the authority that he may exercise depend upon the legal status of the area in which the disaster occurs. Areas where troops are stationed normally fall into the following categories: (1) continental limits of the United States; (2) territories or possessions of the United States; (3) foreign countries where military forces have been located as the result of directive, consent, or agreement; and (4) foreign countries that have been occupied as the result of belligerent action.

b. Within the continental limits of the United States and its territories and possessions, disaster relief is primarily the responsibility of civil authorities; military authorities, however, plan for disaster relief and coordinate their planning with civil authorities when requested or directed.

c. In areas where troops are located by consent or agreement, and subject to the terms of such consent or agreement, or in belligerently occupied areas, the organization that is normally employed by the commander in disaster relief will be supported by units that are charged with the administration of military government or civil affairs and by military police and tactical forces in that order of employment.

Section V. MAINTENANCE OF ORDER IN OCCUPIED AREAS

55. International Law

For a discussion of the provisions of international law that govern the conduct of hostilities by forces in the field, see FM 27-10.

56. Belligerently Occupied Areas

In a belligerently occupied area, there are always certain reciprocal obligations between the occupying forces and the inhabitants. The occupying forces, for example, have the right to demand and to enforce from the inhabitants such obedience as may be necessary to effect the security of the forces, the accomplishment of the objectives of the war, the maintenance of order, the enforcement of law, and the reasonable administration of the area. In return, the inhabitants are granted freedom from unwarranted interference with their individual liberty and property rights. Because a civil disturbance may be tantamount to an insurrection in a belligerently occupied area, the commander may be justified in using such force as may be required to disperse the forces resisting his authority. In the event of disaster, on the other hand, relief to the inhabitants stems from the overruling and compelling needs of humanity and the right of the civil population to look to the commander for order and government.

57. Other Areas

In an area where United States forces are located by consent or agreement, the action taken by the commander of such forces will be within the delimiting scope of the instrument under which he operates, or of the agreement defining the extent and degree of his authority over lands, persons, property, and government within the area. His action will be based upon—

- a. The military necessity for the security of his forces and the accomplishment of his mission.
- b. The international legal requirements for assistance and other measures necessary to cope with the situation.
- c. The policy decisions of the United States relative to the measures to be taken.
- d. The compelling force of humanity.

CHAPTER 5

LAW AND ORDER

Section I. GENERAL

58. Command and Staff Responsibilities

The commander is responsible for the establishment and maintenance of order and the enforcement of laws in his command. His staff is also responsible for matters pertaining to law and order. The provost marshal is responsible to the commander for the maintenance of order and the enforcement of law within and by the command. This responsibility is implemented by exercising staff supervision, advising interested agencies, submitting recommendations, and exercising command when authorized.

59. Measures for Maintaining Order

a. The activities of the commander and his staff in maintaining order and enforcing laws may be classified as preventive or corrective.

- (1) Preventive measures are employed to induce military personnel to develop habits and attitudes conducive to obedience to, and respect for, authority. They are used to nullify or to eliminate existing or potential causes of violations.
- (2) Corrective measures are employed to deal with actual offense and with major or frequent offenders. They are used as means of maintaining order and enforcing compliance with laws when preventive measures fail. They include apprehension and trial, and confinement or other punishment.

b. The commander may establish conveniently located summary courts to which military police may bring offenders subject to military jurisdiction who are charged with violations of military traffic regulations, violations of the wearing of the uniform, and other minor breaches of discipline. Where such courts are convened, the provost marshal provides for the proper instruction of military police with regard to the conduct of summary courts-martial pursuant to provisions of the *Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, 1951*.

60. Discipline

Enforcement and control with regard to matters of discipline must be applied judiciously to avoid creating resentment toward military police. Discipline is a prerequisite to, and an integral part of, the maintenance of order and enforcement of law. Discipline is the habit of intelligent obedience. This habit, although common to experienced,

military men, is not common to the mass of men newly inducted into the service during a national emergency. New men must be trained in the willing, intelligent, and cheerful response to orders and commands even when the orders and commands are given under the most adverse circumstances.

Section II. PREVENTION OF CRIME

61. Crime Defined

A crime is an act or an omission of an act prohibited or enjoined by law for the protection of the common good and punishable by constituted authority in a judicial proceeding in its own name.

62. Crime Prevention Program

a. The purpose of a crime prevention program is to reduce the incidence of crime within the command, and to provide each individual in the command with the protection of his property and person, which is his right under law.

b. A program for crime prevention within the Army has its basis in two distinct approaches—

- (1) A strong preventive program must endeavor to make certain that soldiers do not become offenders.
- (2) Offenders must be apprehended, tried, convicted, and disposed of promptly through procedures best suited to rehabilitation in order that they will not commit further offenses.

c. The suppression of criminal impulses is extremely broad in its psychological and sociological implications and, therefore, is generally beyond the scope of law enforcement personnel. The Army, however, through training, discipline, religion, and the fostering of high morale, acts to restrain impulses or tendencies that may lead to criminal acts. The Army also takes positive steps to prevent known criminals or persons with criminal tendencies from serving within its ranks.

63. Responsibilities for Crime Prevention

a. The commander, in the exercise of his general responsibility for the maintenance of order and enforcement of law, is responsible for the implementation of the crime prevention program.

b. Although the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, is charged with general staff responsibility for the maintenance of good discipline, law, and order, all staff sections are generally concerned with discipline and the enforcement of rules and regulations. For example, the programs of the chaplain, the special services officer, and the troop information and education officer are in part designed to counteract conditions that may be conducive to crime.

c. The provost marshal, as the chief law enforcement officer of the command, is primarily concerned with crime prevention. He, therefore, needs an adequate complement of qualified officer and enlisted

personnel to assist him in the preparation and execution of the crime prevention program. Personnel assigned to crime prevention duties should be carefully selected and trained. The provost marshal should take the initiative in obtaining the cooperation of other staff agencies in order that he may successfully accomplish his crime prevention mission.

d. The provost marshal may measure the value of his assistance to the command in the crime prevention program by determining the degree to which preventive measures have reduced the incidence of crime. He is responsible for compiling and analyzing records pertaining to crime, for maintaining charts and other visual evidence of the crime trend in the command, and for assuring that the nature, type, and details of crimes are studied and evaluated (ch. 12). Any change in a crime trend should be analyzed to determine the reason for the change. SR 192-45-5 prescribes a procedure for uniform crime reporting through the use of DA Form 19-20 (Provost Marshal Statistical Report).

64. Crime Survey

a. A crime survey is an examination and inspection of any or all the physical and geographical features within, and adjacent to, a military installation in order to determine the conditions that may be conducive to crime. Each condition, as indicated by the survey, is evaluated to determine its relative importance in the plan for preventive action.

b. A crime survey should include a study of the composition of the population of both military installations and adjacent civilian communities, a review of the law enforcement procedures within the communities, and a study of the physical features and the facilities of the communities. The survey should be thorough, complete, and continuing. It should be the guide for determining the number and type of personnel and the quantities and type of equipment necessary for the execution of the crime prevention program. It should indicate the *who, what, where, and when* of that which is needed.

c. Investigations conducted by military police criminal investigators should be studied carefully to determine, if possible, the factors that caused specific crimes. Military police and criminal investigators should be required to submit recommendations on matters relevant to the crime prevention program.

d. The provost marshal should provide for the wide circulation of the results of crime surveys in order to keep the commander and the staff informed of military police activities and to gain their support for the crime prevention program.

Section III. ENFORCEMENT

65. General

a. The basic purpose of enforcement is to encourage voluntary compliance by all military personnel with laws, regulations, and orders.

Although enforcement, to have the necessary deterrent effect, encompasses the frequent apprehension of violators, this does not imply that the purpose of enforcement is punishment, or that enforcement serves its purpose only in terms of violators apprehended. More important than the effect on violators who are apprehended is the effect on potential violators, who are apprised that enforcement is in fact operative, and that laws, regulations, and orders cannot be violated with impunity. Enforcement best serves its purpose when the greatest compliance with laws is effected with the least amount of punitive action.

b. Selective enforcement is enforcement in proportion to time, place, and type of violation. Selective enforcement is logical and efficient in the use of personnel: personnel are assigned on the basis of the distribution of future violations which, based upon past experience, may be predicted with considerable accuracy (ch. 12).

66. Absentees, Deserters, and Escaped Prisoners

a. The purpose of the apprehensions program is to provide an efficient means of effecting the apprehension and return to military control of all personnel who have been determined to be absent without leave, to be deserters, or to be escaped military prisoners. The apprehensions program utilizes the services of military police on duty in towns, on trains, and at public carrier terminals to the fullest extent practicable. The provost marshal is responsible for the implementation of, and staff supervision over, this program. The services of all personnel of the command are also enlisted in implementing the program through the dissemination of pertinent information. All military personnel authorized by the *Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, 1951* may apprehend absentees, deserters, and escaped military prisoners, regardless of their grade.

b. Close cooperation should be established and maintained between local military authorities responsible for apprehensions and local civil law enforcement offices, such as municipal, county, and State police agencies. (AR 35-1570, AR 600-120, SR 600-120-1, and SR 600-330-1.)

67. Straggler Control

a. Military personnel who fall out of ranks, who wander away from their units without proper authority, or who absent themselves from their organizations without authority are generally classified as stragglers. Common types of stragglers are men who are lost and men who are suffering from combat fatigue. Some men become separated from their units by design in order to avoid dangerous or undesirable duty. Straggler control is facilitated in bivouac by the use of interior guards and military police patrols, and on the march by unit control and the use of military police patrols.

b. Straggler control in a combat area is effected by the designation, usually in an administrative order, of a straggler line that is recommended by the provost marshal. In a division area, this line, which consists of a series of straggler posts that are connected by patrols, normally, in a fluid situation, extends laterally across the division zone of action immediately in the rear of the medium field artillery positions; however, in a static situation the straggler line may be located between the artillery and the front lines. It follows easily identified terrain features, intersects lines of drift to the rear, and connects with straggler lines of adjacent units. Straggler collecting points are designated stations at which stragglers are assembled and processed for return to their organizations. Where terrain, climate, type of operation, or manpower conservation dictates, straggler lines may be patrolled by military police patrol or traffic control personnel as an additional duty.

c. In rear areas, military police traffic control posts may also be used as straggler posts. When a systematic combing of a rear area for stragglers is required, the provost marshal may find it necessary to request the assistance of other troops (FM 100-10).

d. The return of stragglers is normally accomplished through military police channels.

e. In special operations, because of local conditions, such as lack of water or extremes of temperature, there may be few stragglers or other absentees. In arctic, subarctic, mountain, jungle, or desert operations, straggler control may assume a search and rescue aspect. In operations under adverse climatic conditions, straggler control posts may require medical facilities in order to provide care for stragglers who have been exposed to extremes of heat and cold.

68. Off Limits

The provost marshal makes recommendations to the commander for placing establishments that are sources of trouble off limits. Demolished towns, populated areas not yet cleared of enemy resistance, cities and towns without adequate law enforcement protection, unsanitary locations, and similar places are usually declared off limits to military personnel not on duty. Off limits enforcement is a military police responsibility (AR 600-10).

69. Curfew

Military police enforce curfew and pass regulations. Where feasible, military police obtain the cooperation of civilian police and local authorities in order that the closing and clearing of civilian establishments may be more readily effected. Pass violations are reported according to established procedures.

70. Control of Vice

a. The repression of prostitution is an established policy of the

Department of the Army, and is applicable in all oversea commands as well as in commands within the continental limits of the United States and its territories and possessions. No deviation from the policy of repression is authorized. The provost marshal takes appropriate steps to have all identified houses of prostitution declared off limits to military personnel at all times, and extends full cooperation to all governmental and civilian agencies engaged in the repression of prostitution and the elimination of the sources of venereal infection (AR 600-900 and SR 600-900-5).

b. In an oversea area where prostitution may be recognized as legal by the indigenous government, the provost marshal normally enlists the aid of local civil authorities in identifying houses and areas to be placed off limits to military personnel.

c. Illegal trafficking in narcotics or alcohol, gambling, and similar undesirable practices are eliminated or controlled through the judicious use of the off limits authority of the commander and close liaison with civil police agencies (AR 600-10).

71. Traffic Enforcement

a. The enforcement of traffic laws and regulations, i.e., traffic enforcement, encompasses all military police activities that relate to observing, detecting, and preventing traffic violations by personnel subject to military jurisdiction, and the corrective action appropriate under the circumstances.

b. Efficient traffic enforcement provides the maximum deterrent to traffic violations that is commensurate with the time and effort expended. Traffic enforcement must be administered in a manner which does not restrict the free circulation of traffic, but which does assure maximum effectiveness in accident prevention.

c. Selective traffic enforcement is the application of enforcement in proportion to the times, places, and types of traffic violations. Selective enforcement is achieved mainly through the selective assignment of traffic enforcement personnel. Selective enforcement is applicable primarily in a stable situation where the military population remains relatively constant; it is generally not applicable to military police activities in support of an army in the field.

72. Composite Military Police Forces

a. Where large numbers of personnel of the Army, Navy, and Air Force frequent the same area, it may not be administratively or operationally feasible to charge one of the Services with full responsibility for policing the area. A composite military police force, with representation from each Service in accordance with its respective strength in the area, may be established with the objective of providing effective and economical police service in the area.

b. In a composite police operation, the forces may be organized

either as a unified or a joint force. Generally speaking, officers of one Service (Army, Navy, or Air Force) are vested by law with the authority to command only personnel of that Service. An officer of one Service may be given *operational control* of units or members of other Services (1) by agreement between the Services concerned or (2) by assignment to command a joint (unified) command established by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Furthermore, the President, in the exercise of his plenary power as Commander in Chief, may direct that personnel of one Service obey the orders of an officer of another Service. It should be noted, however, that the power of an officer to command under such circumstance is not a power inherent in his person or position but is a power derived from the specific orders of the President.

c. The commander of a joint force is normally responsible for all military police, shore patrol, and air police functions.

d. In a unified or joint police organization, all the plans and procedures for the operations of the unit must be prepared jointly. This principle does not preclude the assignment of primary responsibility for the development of certain plans and procedures to a given Service element.

e. The commander of either a unified or a joint force must, in most instances, base his concept of the operation on proved police doctrines and techniques that have been developed by the Services. The measure of success of the operation is determined by the cooperation, coordination, and understanding attained.

f. A unified or joint police operation requires the study and solution of such problems as—

- (1) Organization for operations and administration.
- (2) Logistical support, including personnel replacements and the maintenance, repair, and replacement of vehicles and equipment.
- (3) Funding of the operation.
- (4) Command and administrative matters, such as internal discipline, channels of communication, messing, quartering, and pay.
- (5) Command relationships with Service units at other echelons of command.

g. The advantages of a composite military police force are—

- (1) Increase in efficiency.
- (2) Elimination of manpower duplication.
- (3) Reduction in operational expense.

73. The Provost Marshal Command

a. In an area contiguous to a large training area and in a metropolitan district, military law enforcement agencies may be grouped under a central commander and directed from a central headquarters. The commander of this type of organization should be qualified in con-

mand and police work, and should be designated provost marshal of the area by the commander having territorial responsibility for that area.

b. The objectives of the provost marshal command are to insure complete coverage and uniform law enforcement in the area; to achieve economy in the use of personnel; and to centralize command responsibility for the maintenance of order and enforcement of law.

c. The provost marshal command, when established, usually consists of a provost marshal as commander; troops assigned or attached to the command for military police operations; a headquarters detachment to perform command, administrative, and supply functions; and a provost marshal section to perform the operational and training functions.

Section IV. INVESTIGATIONS

74. Matters Requiring Investigative Action

The investigation of crimes and offenses is required in the maintenance of order and the enforcement of laws and regulations. A matter requiring investigative action may be classified according to the gravity of the offense, i.e., as a felony or a misdemeanor, or it may be classified as a military offense or a common crime. Other classifications frequently used are—offenses committed against property of the United States Government, crimes committed by military personnel or other persons subject to military law, crimes committed against such persons, and traffic accidents.

75. Criminal Investigation

a. A criminal act is investigated for the purpose of determining, through the collection of evidence, the identity of the perpetrator and all the facts connected with the crime committed by him in order that he may be apprehended and subjected to appropriate disciplinary action.

b. The provost marshal of each echelon of command is responsible for staff supervision, direction, and control of criminal investigation activities within the command; for providing investigative aid and assistance to subordinate commands; for assigning duties to military police criminal investigators within the command; for the expenditure of Project 1554 funds; and for exercising supervision over the wearing of civilian or other special clothing by criminal investigators in the performance of their duties. The provost marshal of a major command is responsible for the use of special equipment, such as lie detecting sets, and for determining requirements for civilian-type motor vehicles for use by criminal investigators.

c. Military police criminal investigators are commissioned officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the Military Police Corps

who are selected, specially trained, and accredited. Military police criminal investigators may be assigned to military police criminal investigation detachments and to military police units. In some instances, they may be attached to other organizations. Their principal duty is the investigation and prevention of crimes affecting Army personnel and other persons subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice, and of crimes affecting the property of the United States Government.

d. Military police criminal investigators may be used by the local provost marshal for related investigative activities. But criminal investigators do not investigate espionage, sabotage, subversion, disloyalty, treason, sedition, or similar matters that are under the jurisdiction of the Counter Intelligence Corps, unless directed by competent authority. At the direction of competent authority, offenses or incidents embodying criminal as well as intelligence aspects are jointly investigated by criminal investigators and counterintelligence personnel.

e. If, in the conduct of an investigation by military police, or as the result of an investigation, it becomes apparent that the incident is of a serious criminal nature or requires the protracted use of specially trained investigators, the investigation should be turned over to military police criminal investigators designated by the provost marshal.

f. Investigations of minor offenses committed by personnel of the Army or other persons subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice and, in appropriate cases, of offenses committed against such persons or against the property of the United States Government are normally conducted by nonaccredited military police investigators.

g. In the United States, close coordination with regard to criminal investigation activities at military installations, including class II installations and activities, must be maintained with the army commander having area responsibility (AR 380-430).

h. Investigations of serious crimes and incidents in the combat and the communications zones, particularly in the territory of a belligerent, may be complicated by the language difficulties, the rapid movement and displacement of personnel and units, the relative ease of theft of military supplies by both military personnel and civilians, and similar factors.

i. In combat, criminal investigators are assigned to each echelon of command having area responsibility, where a need for their services exists. (SR 190-30-1 and FM 19-20.)

76. Decentralization and Centralization

a. The commander's responsibility for criminal investigation is normally decentralized. Decentralization is accomplished by attaching or assigning military police criminal investigation detachments to subordinate headquarters of the command. Decentralization does not relieve the provost marshal of a higher echelon of the command responsi-

sibility for providing investigative assistance to a lower echelon of command when required, or of the responsibility for assuming complete control of an investigation when so ordered.

b. Typical examples of centralized and decentralized criminal investigation operations are—

- (1) *Oversea armies.* Each army, corps, and division is normally assigned criminal investigation units and has area responsibility for criminal investigation.
- (2) *United States.* Each continental army command normally retains centralized control of criminal investigation operations within its area, exclusive of posts, camps, and stations.
- (3) *Communications zone.* Criminal investigation operations in the communications zone are usually decentralized; a communications zone section normally exercises area responsibility, exclusive of military installations situated within its area.
- (4) *Technical services.* Technical services that have large, complex organizations normally decentralize criminal investigation responsibilities to subordinate headquarters with area or district authority and to class II installations. Technical services that have smaller, less complex organizations usually retain centralized control of criminal investigation operations. In some technical services, however, it may be desirable to combine these two methods (AR 380-430).

77. Criminal Investigation Laboratories

Criminal investigation laboratories are maintained for the use of the Armed Forces. Each laboratory is equipped and staffed to perform chemical analysis, firearms identification, photography, document examination, and fingerprint analysis.

78. Traffic Accident Investigation

a. The responsibility of the provost marshal for the staff supervision of traffic control and for the enforcement of traffic regulations includes the supervision of the handling and investigation of traffic accidents involving military vehicles and persons subject to military jurisdiction.

b. Traffic accidents that occur outside combat areas are investigated thoroughly in order to fix responsibility and to provide detailed information for traffic accident analyses that serve as the basis for the elimination or control of accident causes.

c. The procedures for handling traffic accidents are related to the seriousness of the accidents, the importance of restoring the flow of traffic, and the extent of responsibility for a thorough investigation by military police. Normally, military police make a detailed on-the-scene investigation and report; then the unit or column commander

assumes responsibility for making additional investigations and reports required by Army Regulations. In continental army areas, when both military and civilian vehicles are involved, and when both military and civil police are present, investigative jurisdiction is concurrent.

d. The normal procedure for military police in handling and investigating a traffic accident includes providing first aid, evacuating the injured, reducing traffic hazards or obstructions, re-establishing traffic flow, recording detailed facts and statements necessary for the completion of the report of investigation, assisting the driver to complete the accident report form, clearing the scene of the accident, and submitting a completed report of investigation.

e. In a combat area, the urgency of the combat situation may frequently prevent a full investigation and report of a traffic accident. Military police action may be limited to providing first aid; assisting the evacuation of the injured; helping to clear obstructions; restoring normal traffic circulation; and preparing a brief report giving the location, date, and time; the unit, personnel, and equipment involved; the extent of injuries and damage; and the action taken.

f. Thorough periodic studies should be made of vehicle accident investigation reports of a command and of all subordinate units. Aids that can be used to conduct traffic studies include an accident location map showing high accident frequency locations; an accident location file for use as a cross-reference and to supplement data not readily shown on the accident location map; a driver accident and traffic violation file; and charts and graphs portraying accident incidences, causes, and locations. Because the purpose of the studies is to eliminate or to control the causes of accidents through the determination and application of preventive and corrective measures, consideration should be given to the placement of new devices in areas under military jurisdiction, changes in existing devices, changes in regulations and orders, changes in traffic control plans and techniques, road improvements, improvements in march technique and march discipline, improvement in driver selection and training, planning and execution of selective enforcement, and similar factors (FM 19-25).

Section V. IN BELLIGERENTLY OCCUPIED AREAS

79. Public Safety

a. Public safety measures are the measures that are required for the maintenance of public order in civilian communities. Public safety includes the protection of persons and property; it also includes fire protection.

b. The military government function in public safety is concerned with the restoration and the maintenance of order among, and with the protection of, the civil population as these factors affect the accom-

plishment of the military mission. The provost marshal's activities are so closely interrelated with those of military government as to be in many respects indistinguishable therefrom. The provost marshal, however, is usually directed to exercise overall responsibility as the chief agent for law enforcement in the command.

c. Public safety matters of joint interest and responsibility to the provost marshal and the military government officer include—

- (1) Circulation control of civilians through traffic, travel, curfew, blackout, and registration regulations.
- (2) Refugees and displaced persons, including evacuation of communities.
- (3) Political gatherings and other assemblies or activities, such as parades, demonstrations, and rallies, and political meetings masked as social gatherings.
- (4) Press, radio, and other mediums of public information.
- (5) Prohibited items, such as weapons and radio transmitters.
- (6) Critical installations.
- (7) Supply procurement and distribution; that is, rationing and the prevention of pilferage, looting, and black-marketing.
- (8) Currency, including manipulation and counterfeiting.
- (9) Vice, including prostitution, intoxicants, narcotics, and other potential causes of crime and unrest.
- (10) Enforcement of nonfraternization directives, if applicable.

.80. Riots, Rebellions, and Other Disorders

Coordinated plans must be prepared in advance setting forth the actions to be taken, the procedures to be followed, and the military police units and individuals to be responsible for preventing or eliminating any disorders in belligerently occupied territory. Special attention must be given to critical localities in order to forestall or to quell any riot or rebellion, or any other type of mass action prejudicial to occupation policy. Military police must be informed of the likelihood of such an outbreak and must be given sufficient instructions and training in order that they may be utilized judiciously and effectively in the quelling of any disturbance.

81. Black-Marketing

Because of the destruction caused by military operations, the resulting scarcity of necessities and luxury items, a low standard of living, and similar factors, there may be an extensive demand in belligerently occupied or liberated countries for United States military supplies, such as gasoline, food, clothing, cigarettes, weapons, and vehicles. This condition may give rise to an extensive and well-organized black market in these supplies. The problem may be magnified by the non-existence, or the lack of cooperation, of civil police authorities. Unless preventive or remedial controls are aggressively and continuously

applied, black-marketing activities may become well organized and widespread, particularly with regard to certain necessities or luxuries otherwise unobtainable. The enforcement machinery should be designed to combat both casual and organized black-marketing. As the chief law enforcement officer of the command, the provost marshal is responsible for the discovery and elimination of, and the apprehension of military personnel guilty of participation in, black-marketing. The enforcement activities of military police should include the detection and apprehension of offenders.

82. Currency Manipulation and Counterfeiting

The discovery and elimination of currency manipulation and counterfeiting activities, such as with regard to United States currency, military payment certificates, ration cards, or identification credentials, are of concern to the provost marshal as well as the military government officer. The provost marshal insures that personnel are supervised and trained in the detection of counterfeit articles, and in the use of scientific means and mechanical aids for detection.

83. Fraternization

The association of military personnel with enemy civilians may constitute a serious security risk. Command regulations may prohibit fraternization of military personnel with enemy civilians, except in the performance of official duties. The provost marshal should take appropriate approved steps to enforce nonfraternization regulations.

84. Customs

a. Military police may be used in support of military government to enforce the customs laws and regulations of the command, and to supervise the enforcement of the customs laws of the indigenous government.

b. The supervision is normally accomplished by customs supervisory groups or detachments. These units may be composed of personnel drawn from other military police units and specially trained in the operational procedures and techniques that are employed in customs control.

c. Military police customs units usually concern themselves only with military personnel, and with civilians subject to military jurisdiction, who enter or leave an area under United States control through frontier control points. These persons may be subjected to customs inspection by indigenous authorities operating under the direct supervision of military police control units.

d. Personnel of customs units assigned to duty at ports and other customs control points are usually granted exclusive authority to apprehend and detain any member of the Armed Forces who—

- (1) Avoids, or attempts to avoid, a customs inspection.

- (2) Fails to make a declaration required by law, or who is suspected of making a false declaration.
- (3) Conceals, or attempts to conceal, any property or goods from a customs inspection.
- (4) Enters, leaves, or attempts illegally to enter or leave an area under United States control.

85. Postal Inspections

a. The provost marshal may be required to support the adjutant general in controlling shipments of contraband articles, such as automatic firearms, explosives, and inflammables, to the United States. The assistance may be rendered at an Army post office at a port in a theater of operations.

b. The provost marshal does not normally support the Post Office Department or the Bureau of Customs in the inspection of packaged goods for the purpose of intercepting contraband in the continental United States and in its territories and possessions.

86. Protecting and Policing Dependents

The full responsibility for providing security and other police services for dependents and other United States citizens present in a belligerently occupied area is normally assigned to the provost marshal. Indigenous police are usually given little, if any, authority over such persons. In addition to providing protection of life and property for, and exercising police authority over, dependents and other United States citizens, the supervisory responsibility of the provost marshal usually includes the registration of private vehicles, the examination of applicants for drivers' licenses, the issuance of such licenses, the keeping of stolen and recovered property files, the registration of weapons, the identification of dependents, and the issuance of hunting and fishing permits.

87. Public Facilities, Fine Arts, and Archives

Circumstances may require the provost marshal to take necessary action in conjunction with the military government officer to protect, or to assist in the protection of, public facilities, and archives, monuments, and works of art.

CHAPTER 6

TRAFFIC CONTROL

Section I. GENERAL

88. Characteristics of Military Traffic

Military traffic consists of the planned movement of groups of vehicles on a common mission and the independent movement, characteristic of civilian traffic, of individual vehicles, animals, and individuals. Since military agencies are subject to centralized control at all times, military traffic is more readily controlled than civilian traffic. Measures that are impracticable for civilian traffic can be adopted, such as for scheduled movements and movements under blackout conditions.

89. General Principles

a. Traffic control is a command responsibility. Efficient staff planning and coordination, and close cooperation of unit commanders and other agencies concerned, are required for effective traffic control. The use of well-trained military police is important in achieving uniform and forceful traffic control.

b. The basic principle is to exercise the minimum of control necessary to permit the maximum flow of traffic consistent with safety. In the combat zones, emphasis is placed on uninterrupted movement. In the communications zone and in the continental United States, emphasis is placed on safe movement. (For a detailed discussion of traffic control, see FM 19-25.)

90. Provost Marshal Responsibilities

The provost marshal is responsible for recommending plans, policies, and procedures pertaining to traffic control, and for staff supervision of enforcement by military police of traffic regulations and orders. His specific responsibilities include recommending traffic control policies; traffic control reconnaissance; preparation of road traffic control plan; reports pertaining to, and emergency clearance of, traffic obstructions and road damage; establishment and operation of traffic control posts, patrols, and check points; local rescheduling and rerouting in emergencies; coordination with adjacent unit provost marshals; timely instructions to subordinate units and operating personnel; liaison with other agencies concerned with traffic regulations and traffic control; and reports of current traffic conditions, including progress of all important movements.

91. Traffic Planning

Traffic planning is the progressive and continuous adaptation of road movements to the changing needs of the tactical and logistical situation. As a rule, the general plan of traffic circulation and control is built around the supply and evacuation system, because supply and evacuation movements are readily determined and are of a recurring nature. Troop movements are superimposed on and are usually given priority over supply and evacuation traffic in accordance with tactical requirements. Effective traffic planning depends on planned movements and planned enforcement.

92. Traffic Circulation Plan

a. The traffic circulation plan is a plan for routing all classes of movement over an area road net, based upon traffic and load capacities of roads and bridges, in accordance with tactical and administrative requirements.

b. The fundamental requirements of a traffic circulation plan include—

- (1) Flexibility and adaptability.
- (2) Simplicity.
- (3) Minimum restrictions.
- (4) Alternate plans.
- (5) Provisions for future operations.
- (6) Necessary signal communications.
- (7) Timely issuance of movement plans and orders.
- (8) Security.
- (9) Trained traffic personnel.

c. The planning phase or planning procedure requires—

- (1) The gathering of intelligence, such as with regard to movement requirements; existing or anticipated conditions; priorities; restrictions and limitations; and security requirements.
- (2) An estimate of the traffic situation.
- (3) The preparation of a traffic schedule covering route assignments, time apportionment, priorities, and coordination.
- (4) The determination of the necessary control measures.
- (5) The determination of protective measures.
- (6) The classification of routes as to condition, control, and restrictions.
- (7) The planning of communications.
- (8) The preparation of necessary orders.
- (9) The preparation of the traffic circulation plan.
- (10) The final review of the plan in detail to assure that it fulfills the mission.

93. Traffic Control Plan

a. The traffic control plan, which is predicated upon the traffic

circulation plan, promotes uniformity in planning, coordination, supervision, movement, and control of road traffic. The effectiveness of the traffic plans for circulation and control is directly related to the adequacy of traffic enforcement.

b. Standing operating procedures are of great aid in controlling the movement of traffic. They may be based upon, or may be a part of, the traffic control plan (app. V).

94. Use of Highways

a. It is Department of Defense policy that the military in using highways, conform with State and local laws, regulations, and ordinances relative to weight and size limitations of motor vehicles.

b. Only in cases of urgent military necessity are movements of vehicles that exceed legal weight or size limitations to be undertaken over public highways by or for agencies of the Department of the Army, the Navy, or the Air Force, unless prior permission has been granted by the State or States concerned upon request of authorized representatives of the military departments. Requests for permits from the State or States with regard to size and weight limitations may be made only by authorized representatives of the military departments. Carriers are not authorized to contact State authorities for such permits.

95. Field Army Traffic Control

Normally, the greatest single responsibility of the field army provost marshal is traffic control. For well-controlled, smoothly-running traffic, a well-thought out plan and well-qualified personnel in the traffic control subdivision of the field army provost marshal section are required. The field army traffic control plan is coordinated and integrated with the traffic control plans of corps and divisions, and with the plan of the advance section of the communications zone (app. V).

96. Communications Zone Traffic Control

a. Traffic control in the communications zone must be closely coordinated with traffic control in the combat zone, particularly with regard to main supply routes.

b. For traffic control in a metropolitan area, a high degree of coordination and cooperation with civil police authorities is essential. To assure adequate traffic control in a large metropolitan area, the assignment of several military police battalions, or of a military police group organized under T/O&E 19-500, is usually required. A specialized, highly-trained traffic subdivision may be needed for such operations.

c. Military police are responsible for controlling traffic and enforcing restrictions on express routes that are established for expediting the forward movement of personnel and materiel. Express routes may consist of one route for forward moving vehicles and another route for

returning vehicles. When express routes are used, there may be certain traffic control problems. Congestion may develop in towns and cities, at defiles, or in the vicinity of bridges; or large numbers of refugees may crowd the express routes in order to attempt to obtain transportation in military vehicles to rear areas. A traffic plan for an express route should be based, in part, on a consideration of such contingencies, and should insure maximum speed in the forward movement of men and supplies.

Section II. IN SPECIAL OPERATIONS

97. Airborne Operations

a. The communications zone provost marshal may be required to provide military police support for the movement of airborne units. The provost marshal plans the integration of his activities with those of the airborne units in sufficient time to permit the adequate discharge of his mission. He establishes liaison with the G4 of the communications zone, and with the G4 and the provost marshals of the assault units. To expedite military police support, the communications zone provost marshal may be provided with copies of march tables that have been prepared by assault units; the tables may be used as a basis for the police supervision to be exercised by personnel and units under his command. The support extended should not only provide for traffic control during troop movements, but should also provide for the physical security of the assembly area and marshalling camps.

b. Military police of airborne units are not normally employed for traffic control during the mounting of an airborne operation. Their activities are usually limited to the preparation for the operation.

c. Military police of airborne divisions perform the same functions as military police of infantry divisions. The essential difference is the following: for a unit that is air dropped, integrity and control, following the disorganization incident to such a drop, must be re-established before operations can begin.

98. Amphibious Operations

a. Military police organic to assault units generally establish traffic control on beaches, and continue such operations until relieved by military police of supporting units. Once beyond beach areas, military police elements of combat units have the same duties as they have in normal combat operations.

b. Military police of amphibious support brigades, when they are responsible for military police operations on beaches, usually remain there as long as the beaches are operational.

c. Traffic control to facilitate the movement of troops and supplies across beaches is one of the primary tasks of military police. Traffic control duties and functions on beaches includes emergency sign

posting, enforcing required disciplinary measures, and furnishing information.

d. During embarkation, military police of divisions engaged in an amphibious operation are usually retained under division control. They may, when required, assist in loading personnel, vehicles, and supplies by directing traffic and furnishing information.

99. Desert Operations

a. In planning for traffic control in desert operations, detailed considerations must be given to maintaining the integrity of traffic columns, serials, and march units; route signing; guides; march rates; and similar matters.

b. The problem of navigation is of special concern to the provost marshal. Military police units will require special equipment and methods for maintaining direction and locating positions. Maps of the area may be difficult to obtain, and may contain inaccuracies. Convoy escorts and guides must be thoroughly trained in desert navigation.

c. Poor trafficability for wheeled vehicles may necessitate dispersing vehicles over wide areas. For maximum concealment, parking areas may also be dispersed. Additional military police for traffic control duties may be required to assure proper control of movement and dispersion.

100. Arctic Operations

Traffic control operations in the arctic, in general, are limited. They are modified by the climatic conditions. In winter, for example, the buddy system is established for military police in patrol vehicles, and shelter is provided for traffic control personnel. Where there are road nets, for adequate control, the doubling of the normal strength may be required for operating check points or performing traffic control duties.

CHAPTER 7

CONTROL OF CIRCULATION OF INDIVIDUALS

Section I. GENERAL

101. Control of Circulation of Military Personnel

a. Military police control the circulation of military personnel in the United States, in its territories and possessions, and in theaters of operations in order to—

- (1) Enforce laws, regulations, and orders.
- (2) Maintain order and discipline among personnel of the Military Establishment.
- (3) Apprehend deserters and personnel absent from their stations without proper authority.
- (4) Suppress crimes among and against personnel of the Military Establishment.
- (5) Suppress vice.

b. Military police control comprises observation and enforcement through patrols, check points, and control points. Military police action includes enforcing measures for identification and registration, and of enforcing pass regulations.

c. In the continental United States, military police, under the supervision of the area command provost marshals, control the circulation of individuals in and about military installations and facilities.

102. Identification Control

In controlling circulation, a thorough examination of the means of identification and authorization may be required in order to establish such facts as—the identity of the bearer, the authenticity of the authorization, and the time and locality limitations prescribed. Individuals may be required to report to the military police headquarters for an examination of their identification and authorization documents, or to report to specified check points at such locations as rail, motor, and air terminals; boat and ship landings; road intersections; or easily identified places on boundaries and on lines of communication. Military police patrols may frequently be given the sole mission of checking identification and authorization. A thorough canvass may be conducted in an area under military jurisdiction, when necessary, in order to examine identification documents.

103. Registration System

a. The provost marshal may frequently be required to establish a system of registration for the identification of personnel and the issuance of passes or permits. A registration system, for example, is nor-

mally maintained in a military installation or other area under military jurisdiction for all motor vehicle operators who have access to the installation or area, as well as for all civilians, either employees or visitors. In vital industries or in vital installations under military jurisdiction, a rigid and strictly enforced system of registration, identification, and authorization is also maintained.

b. The provost marshal may be charged with the supervision of the identification and registration of certain civilians, such as employees of the occupying forces, applicants for such employment, or applicants for visas and passports. The identification and registration must provide the necessary data in sufficient time to prevent the employment of undesirable elements or to prevent them from leaving the area or country.

Section II. IN A THEATER OF OPERATIONS

104. Introduction

a. *Importance to Security.* During hostilities, the control of the circulation of individuals is necessary to the security of military operations and military installations.

b. *Agencies.* Three agencies act separately but in concert during hostilities to restrict the movement of individuals whose circulation may be inimical to the accomplishment of the military mission:

- (1) *Military police* enforce command orders and regulations for the control of the circulation of military and civilian persons, assist in the application of counterintelligence measures, and assist in controlling the movement of refugees.
- (2) *Military government* exercises travel control over civilians in order to prevent interference with the military effort, and to prevent disruption of the civilian economy.
- (3) *The Counter Intelligence Corps* exercises travel control over individuals in order to detect treason, sedition, subversive activity, and disaffection, and to detect and prevent enemy espionage and sabotage.

c. *Factors in Circulation Control.* The factors that may require consideration by the provost marshal, the military government officer, and the counterintelligence officer in establishing regulations for controlling the movement of civilians in a theater of operations include—

- (1) The degree of freedom of movement to be permitted civilians in an active theater.
- (2) The classes of civilians whose travel or circulation should be restricted.
- (3) The control measures to be applied.
- (4) The personnel available for enforcement.
- (5) The coordination necessary between the agencies issuing the means of identification or the travel authorizations and the enforcement agencies.

- (6) The frequency and nature of changes in identification.
- (7) The times and circumstances of expanding or removing controls.

d. Bases for Regulations. The bases for the establishment and enforcement of circulation control regulations applicable to civilians in an active theater of operations include: Security against espionage, sabotage, sedition, and subversive and treasonous activities; security against infiltration by enemy troops and guerillas; and prevention of movement by civilians in such a mass and along such routes as to impede troop movements.

105. In Forward Areas

a. Measures for the control of the circulation of civilians in the combat zone include curfews, restricted areas, no-passage lines, control points, and road blocks. Control is generally exercised through a system of passes or permits. Control may also be exercised by the means of a "freeze in place" policy that requires inhabitants to remain near their homes, or that requires refugees to be relocated as near as possible to their point of initial collection. Where necessary, control may also be exercised by the evacuation of inhabitants.

b. Straggler control posts, straggler patrols, traffic patrols, and traffic control posts are used for road blocks and check points, and for enforcing no-passage lines. In restricted areas, control is exercised by patrols. The posts and patrols work in conjunction with counterintelligence security control posts. Civilians apprehended with improper identification or authorization are turned over to military government or to counterintelligence for necessary action.

c. Military police assist military government personnel in evacuating civilians from forward areas by enforcing movement orders, controlling foot or vehicle movement, and maintaining order at refugee clearing stations and, where necessary, in refugee camps.

106. In Rear Areas

a. In rear areas, military police control the circulation of civilians by the means of traffic posts, patrols, and check points, and by supervising the movement of civilians by rail, water, and air. The supervising usually consists of checking travel authority at terminals.

b. Indigenous police, under the supervision of military government personnel or military police, may be used to enforce travel regulations in rear areas.

c. The military police operations with regard to circulation control should be closely coordinated with military government and counterintelligence operations.

107. Control Within Belligerently Occupied Territory

Circulation control is established or maintained upon the belligerent occupation of hostile territory in order to prevent looting and pillage,

to apprehend war or political criminals, to neutralize guerilla activity, and to maintain order pending the re-establishment of civil law enforcement agencies. After the re-establishment of civil government, controls on circulation may be continued or extended to counteract subversion or guerilla activity, or the activities of paramilitary organizations; to assist the relocation of refugees and displaced persons; and to restrict at frontiers the movement of individuals whose activities may disrupt the economy of the belligerently occupied area. Restrictions upon civilian movement after the re-establishment of order are enforced by military government personnel and the civil police, and may be supplemented by military police or counterintelligence surveillance. Military police usually supplement military government and counterintelligence activities through the operation of control or check points and by the enforcement of travel regulations on highways and with regard to common carriers.

108. Correspondents, Technical Observers, and Red Cross Personnel

Both during the combat phase and after the cessation of hostilities, unit military police exercise direct control of the circulation of all persons accompanying or serving with the Armed Forces in the field, including correspondents, photographers, technical observers, and Red Cross personnel who carry credentials issued by the Departments of Defense, Army, Navy, or Air Force. The right of such persons to travel is normally endorsed by the means of passes that are issued by the provost marshal.

109. Control of Diplomats and Other Officials

Diplomats and other officials of the United States Government may be issued travel authority by the provost marshal to facilitate their free circulation or to restrict it. Other persons, when this procedure is authorized, may be issued similar credentials.

110. Border Control

a. Control of the circulation of individuals, military and civilian, is exercised at international borders. Border control is maintained for reasons of security; customs and tariff enforcement; protection of the civilian economy; and apprehension of criminals, absconees, and persons of intelligence interest. It is maintained through the establishment of authorized road or rail crossing points, border patrols, control posts, and, if feasible, liaison with authorities of neighboring countries. Prohibited or restricted zones may facilitate the control of circulation at borders.

b. Military police may be required to operate control posts, and border patrols, and to supervise crossing points. In border control, military police normally coordinate with the indigenous police, the Counter Intelligence Corps, and military government.

CHAPTER 8

PRISONERS OF WAR, CIVILIAN INTERNEES, AND WAR CRIMINALS

Section I. THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS

111. Geneva Conventions

a. The United States, in the treatment of prisoners of war, is presently governed by the Geneva (Prisoners of War) Convention of 27 July 1929 and by the customary laws of war pertaining to prisoners of war. Upon its coming into force as to the United States, the *Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of August 12, 1949*, hereinafter described as the Geneva (Prisoners of War) Convention of 1949, which the United States has not yet ratified, will replace the 1929 Convention with regard to relations between the United States and other parties to the 1949 Convention. Upon its coming into force, its provisions will apply as between belligerents who are parties thereto, to the extent permitted by reservations, with equal force in any theater or zone of operations and at any level of command (FM 19-40).

b. The Geneva (Prisoners of War) Convention of 1949 regulates in detail the treatment of prisoners of war, including care, food, and clothing; discipline and punishment; labor and pay; external relations; representation; prisoner-of-war information bureaus; and termination of captivity. The governing motive of this Convention is to provide for the humane treatment of prisoners of war by the parties to a conflict.

112. Prisoners of War

Persons belonging to one of the following categories are classified by Article 4A of the Geneva (Prisoners of War) Convention of 1949 as prisoners of war upon capture:

a. Members of the armed forces of an enemy party to the conflict, as well as members of militias or volunteer corps that are a part of such armed forces.

b. Members of other militias and of other volunteer corps, including those of organized resistance movements, belonging to an enemy party to the conflict, provided that they fulfill the following conditions:

- (1) That of being commanded by a person responsible for his subordinates.
- (2) That of having a fixed distinctive sign recognizable at a distance.

- (3) That of carrying arms openly.
 - (4) That of conducting their operations in accordance with the laws and customs of war.
- c. Members of regular armed forces who profess allegiance to a government or an authority not recognized by the detaining power.
- d. Persons who accompany the enemy armed forces without actually being members thereof, such as war correspondents and supply contractors, provided that they have received authorization from the armed forces which they accompany and have in their possession the prescribed identification card.
- e. Members of crews of the merchant marine and the crews of civil aircraft of an enemy party to the conflict, who do not benefit by more favorable treatment under any other provisions of international law.
- f. Inhabitants of a nonoccupied territory, who on the approach of the enemy spontaneously take up arms to resist the invading forces, without having had time to form themselves into regular armed units, provided they carry arms openly and respect the laws and customs of war.

113. Retained Personnel

The term "retained personnel" refers to certain categories of enemy personnel, such as medical personnel and chaplains. Retained personnel are not treated as prisoners of war, but for security purposes and in order that their services may be properly utilized, they are retained in prisoner-of-war installations and are accorded treatment no less favorable than that of prisoners of war of equivalent rank.

114. Protecting Power

The term "protecting power" refers to a neutral power which, with the consent of a party to the conflict, endeavors to safeguard the interests of the party to the conflict and thereby acquires certain duties by virtue of the Geneva (Prisoners of War) Convention of 1949. Representatives of the protecting power are permitted to visit prisoners of war wherever they are located. They report to the party to the conflict, whose interest they represent, the treatment being accorded to the personnel of the party to the conflict who are being held as prisoners of war.

115. Prisoner-of-War Information Bureau

The Geneva (Prisoners of War) Convention of 1949 provides that upon the outbreak of hostilities and in all cases of occupation each party to the conflict shall institute an official information bureau for prisoners of war who are in its power. It also provides that a Central Prisoner-of-War Information Agency shall be created in a neutral country. The primary purpose of the Prisoner-of-War Information Bureau and the Central Prisoner-of-War Information Agency is to

facilitate the collection and transmission of all information regarding each prisoner of war held by the parties to the conflict. The Prisoner-of-War Information Bureau is charged with collecting all personal valuables left by prisoners of war who have been repatriated or released, or who have escaped or died, and with transmitting such effects to the powers concerned under arrangements agreed upon between the parties to the conflict. The personal effects of enemy dead in an oversea area are not sent to the Enemy Prisoner-of-War Information Bureau in the United States; the lists of effects are reported to the Branch Enemy Prisoner-of-War Information Bureau in the theater. Wherever practicable, effects are stored within the theater of operations.

Section II. ENEMY PRISONERS OF WAR

116. Department of the Army Responsibility

a. The Army is responsible from the moment of capture for all prisoners of war captured by its forces. The Navy and the Air Force are responsible for prisoners of war captured by their respective forces until such time as they are delivered to designated Army receiving points. After delivery to such receiving points, the prisoners of war are a responsibility of the Army. Specific Army responsibilities include:

- (1) Evacuation from receiving point.
- (2) Internment.
- (3) Medical care.
- (4) Treatment.
- (5) Education.
- (6) Religious care.
- (7) Employment and compensation.
- (8) Repatriation.
- (9) Operation of prisoner-of-war information bureaus.
- (10) Maintenance of an appropriate office of record.

b. The Provost Marshal General, under the supervision of the general staff of the Department of the Army, is responsible for the supervision of all matters pertaining to the evacuation, internment, care, treatment, education, work, and repatriation of enemy prisoners of war, and for necessary coordination with interested staff agencies.

117. Provost Marshal Responsibility

a. The provost marshal is responsible to his commander for the evacuation, guarding, processing, proper treatment, and administration of prisoners of war taken by the command.

b. The primary objectives of the provost marshal in handling prisoners of war include—

- (1) Treatment and care in accordance with applicable regulations, international agreements, and customary laws of war.

- (2) Prompt and safe evacuation from the combat zone with a minimum of interference to military traffic.
 - (3) Prevention of escape and liberation.
 - (4) Efficient and expeditious processing.
 - (5) Maximum utilization.
- c. The attainment of these objectives requires—
- (1) Indoctrination and training of military police guard, administrative, and processing personnel in security procedures; in the applicable provisions of Army Regulations; in the Geneva (Prisoner of War) Conventions of 1929 and 1949; and in the provisions of other international agreements and the customary laws of war pertaining to prisoners of war.
 - (2) Maximum utilization of all available returning transportation from forward areas.
 - (3) Effective location of collecting points, cages, and camps.
 - (4) Coordination with G2 on advance estimates of the number of prisoners that will be captured.
 - (5) Determination of the number of personnel and the facilities that may be required.
 - (6) Maximum help from each higher echelon to each lower echelon.
 - (7) Organization of prisoners of war into units, immediately following processing, for purposes of control and for utilization on labor projects.

118. Prisoner-of-War Labor

a. The proper organization and utilization of prisoner-of-war labor will provide a source of manpower. The importance of this source must not be overlooked. However, only labor that is not in violation of the Geneva (Prisoners of War) Convention of 1949 is permitted.

b. The preparation and transmission to the G1 of the number of prisoners of war available for labor is a provost marshal responsibility. The establishment of priorities for prisoner-of-war labor and for the allocation of prisoners for labor purposes is a G4 responsibility. The overall responsibility for the administration of prisoners of war, whether they are located at an Army, Navy, or Air Force installation, is retained by the responsible Army commander.

119. Interrogation

The interrogation of prisoners of war is a function of the intelligence officer who is assisted by prisoner-of-war interrogation teams. Prisoners of war are interrogated at a forward headquarters in order to develop information of immediate tactical value. Further interrogation, to develop the order of battle and to obtain strategic or economic information of value to higher echelons of command, takes place at an army prisoner-of-war installation, in the communications

zone, or as directed by the theater commander. Early segregation is effected to separate individuals who may have a controlling influence over other prisoners of war (FM 30-5 and FM 30-15).

120. Disciplinary Sanctions

Commanders holding prisoners of war are authorized to enforce discipline over such prisoners; however, no measures or punishments contrary to the provisions of the Geneva (Prisoners of War) Convention of 1949 are allowed. The instructions contained in FM 19-15 should be used as a guide in the preparation of standing operating procedures and plans relative to controlling riots among prisoners of war.

121. Collection and Evacuation

a. General. One collecting point is usually established by each division for receiving prisoners of war from capturing troops and for holding them pending further evacuation through the army cage to camps in the communications zone. Evacuation channels may, but do not normally, include corps. Prisoners of war may be evacuated from the communications zone to the zone of interior. Sick or wounded prisoners of war are evacuated through normal medical channels (FM 19-40).

b. Division.

- (1) An infantry division prisoner-of-war collecting point is a designated locality in the area of a front line combat division for the assemblage of prisoners of war pending local examination for information of immediate tactical value and subsequent evacuation. A collecting point should be in defilade, accessible by road, and near water. A detailed search of prisoners of war is made at a collecting point for documents of intelligence value or unauthorized possessions. Following the search and the local examination of selected personnel, rations and water are normally issued to prisoners of war. The processing at division level normally consists of completing the prisoner-of-war identification tag. Evacuation to the army cage is effected by army military police; evacuation is effected by corps military police when prisoners of war are evacuated through corps.
- (2) Armored divisions, because of the nature of their operations, must often establish two or more prisoner-of-war collecting points. Prisoners of war who are detained in an armored division collecting point may be turned over in place to follow-up infantry elements.

c. Corps. A corps does not usually operate a cage; but a corps may do so when it is operating independently or if it requires a cage to hold selected prisoners of war for intelligence purposes.

d. Army. An army cage is a facility of temporary construction and nature to which prisoners of war are evacuated for interrogation and temporary detention pending further evacuation. At an army cage, a thorough search is made of prisoners of war for any previously undiscovered documents of intelligence value or other unauthorized possessions. Interrogation is selective, and is designed primarily to obtain information of tactical value. Sanitary measures to prevent the spread of diseases should be taken; the measures should include bathing and delousing. Prisoners of war may be processed at an army cage under certain conditions, but normally processing is accomplished at an installation in the communications zone.

e. Communications Zone. Communications zone cages and prisoner-of-war camps receive and process prisoners of war evacuated from army cages.

- (1) *Cages.* Communications zone cages are usually larger and of a more permanent nature than army cages, and may provide for the complete processing of prisoners of war. During the early stages of an operation, temporary cages may be established in beach or port areas. As the operation progresses, more adequate facilities are provided.
- (2) *Camps.* Prisoner-of-war camps are semipermanent installations that are established in the communications zone or in the zone of the interior for the internment of prisoners. The camps may be located at, or be independent of, other military installations. Each camp must have ample area and proper shelter, and must be adequately equipped to fulfill requirements for prisoner-of-war housing, hygiene, medical attention, processing, administration, recreation, and religious worship, as well as any other requirements of a local nature. Camps are usually divided into compounds. Quarters provided in prisoner-of-war camps are as favorable as quarters provided for United States forces who are billeted in the same area. Branch camps are sometimes established in order to locate prisoners of war near work projects.

f. Zone of Interior. The evacuation of prisoners of war from the communications zone to the zone of interior is normally the responsibility of the communications zone commander. The number of prisoners to be evacuated to the zone of the interior is governed by such factors as the military situation, available shipping, theater labor requirements, and available facilities. The Provost Marshal General must be informed of the number, rank, and nationality of prisoners of war being evacuated together with the names of the vessels, points of embarkation, ports of debarkation, and expected times of arrival.

122. Processing and Guarding

a. The military police prisoner-of-war processing company performs

the administrative processing of prisoners of war and civilian internees. Each of its three platoons is capable of operating independently; each platoon has five specialized sections that are designated as receiving, processing, photographic, fingerprint, and record sections. The company is capable of processing 1440 prisoners of war in an 8-hour day. Processing includes making and maintaining permanent records, assigning internment serial numbers to prisoners, and forwarding all information compiled to the Enemy Prisoner-of-War Information Bureau. Companies are assigned to field armies and the communications zone, as required.

b. The military police guard and escort guard companies provide guard personnel and equipment for the guarding, evacuating, and transferring of prisoners of war and interned enemy civilians. They are assigned to field armies, the communication zone, and the zone of interior, as required.

123. Civilian Internees

a. Captured enemy civilians who do not fall within the definitions of prisoners of war of Article 4 of the Geneva (Prisoners of War) Convention of 1949 but whose internment is deemed necessary in the interests of security are processed and administered as "civilian internees." Civilian internees are segregated, as soon as practicable after capture, from personnel of the enemy armed forces held as prisoners of war. Thereafter, segregation is maintained. Civilian internees are initially detained, confined, interned, and administered in a manner similar to that prescribed for prisoners of war by the commanders receiving them.

b. The establishment, location, construction, maintenance, and operation of civilian internee camps, and the safeguarding, employment, and administration of civilian internees will be governed by the provisions of the *Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of August 12, 1949*, upon the coming into force of that convention, with regard to the United States and any other enemy party to the convention. Pending its coming into force, civilian internees are entitled to be recognized and treated as prisoners of war (FM 27-10).

c. Civilian internees are interned in family groups, insofar as practicable in the general area of the point of capture.

124. War Criminals

Prisoners of war, displaced persons, and civilian internees held in camps may be screened for known or suspected war criminals and witnesses to war crimes. The provost marshal is responsible for the confinement of such war criminals and witnesses at separate stockades where they are closely guarded pending trial.

CHAPTER 9

MILITARY PRISONERS

125. Responsibilities of the Provost Marshal General

The Provost Marshal General is responsible for Department of the Army staff supervision over post, camp, and station guardhouses and stockades, hospital prison wards, and rehabilitation training centers within the continental limits of the United States, its territories and possessions, and in oversea commands. An officer assigned to the Office of The Provost Marshal General visits each installation guardhouse, stockade, hospital prison ward, and rehabilitation training center at least once each year.

126. Army Provost Marshal Responsibilities

a. The provost marshal of an army or other major command is responsible, within the structure of his command, for the implementation of policies and directives of the Department of the Army relative to the confinement, administration, and rehabilitation of military prisoners, other than those confined in United States disciplinary barracks and Federal penal and correctional institutions.

b. His responsibilities normally include but are not limited to the following:

- (1) To advise the commander on Department of the Army policies and procedures affecting military prisoners.
- (2) To plan, in coordination with and under the supervision of the general staff, all aspects of the confinement program within the command.
- (3) To visit the confinement facilities of the command to insure that policies and procedures affecting military prisoners are being properly implemented, and to assist local provost marshals in problems relating to confinement.
- (4) To delegate the authority to administer the confinement program to an officer of his staff.

127. Military Installation Provost Marshal Responsibilities

a. The installation provost marshal is the officer who exercises staff supervision over the installation confinement facilities other than the disciplinary barracks. He is responsible for the implementation of all regulations pertaining to the administration of such confinement facilities.

b. His responsibilities normally include but are not limited to the following:

- (1) To make an inspection of the confinement facilities once a week in the company of a medical officer.
- (2) To accomplish, at least once each month, a complete inspection of all installation confinement facilities. The completed inspection report with recommendations for the correction of irregularities, is forwarded to the installation commander.
- (3) To determine by inspection and observation that personnel assigned to confinement facilities are qualified to administer the facilities.
- (4) To review periodically the program of training for administrative personnel, as well as the retraining of military prisoners.

c. A provost marshal must accept any prisoner committed to his charge by an officer of the armed forces, when the committing officer furnishes a statement, signed by him, of the offense charged against the prisoner (UCMJ, Art. 11(a)).

128. Rehabilitation Training Center Operations

a. Rehabilitation training centers are established to supervise the discipline and training of military prisoners to the end that a maximum number of prisoners may be rehabilitated within a minimum period of time and thus restored to duty.

b. Restoration to duty is based primarily upon the recommendations of the provost marshal or of the commander of the confinement facility, who determines that the training program has been successfully completed and that military prisoners have demonstrated their fitness for restoration to duty. Action in clemency, parole, transfer, and restoration is taken only by the commander.

c. Initially, all military prisoners are given disciplinary training under armed guard. After a satisfactory period, the prisoners are advanced from the basic disciplinary training company through other training companies to an alternate honor company, which usually is quartered and trained outside the main confinement facility. The requirements for such advancement are—

- (1) Adequate progress in attaining proficiency in the subjects in which training is given.
- (2) Demonstration by behavior and attitude during training periods, at work, and throughout leisure hours, that they are worthy of further privileges.
- (3) Satisfactory deportment; neatness of person; adequate carriage and bearing; and cleanliness of clothing, equipment, and quarters.
- (4) Approval by the commanding officer of the rehabilitation training center.

CHAPTER 10

SECURITY

Section I. GENERAL

129. Introduction

a. The term "security," as used in this chapter, denotes all measures taken to protect supplies and equipment in transit and in storage from loss, damage, destruction, or compromise. The means utilized to accomplish security include mechanical devices, personnel, active and passive measures, and preventive and corrective actions.

b. This chapter does not purport to discuss active or passive defense measures against enemy action by land, sea, or air, or indirect protective measures, such as camouflage, concealment, deception, or dispersion. Reference to, or discussion of, these matters is confined to the recognition of their existence and of the essential security responsibility for planning the overall defense.

130. Responsibility

Security is a command responsibility. The commander, however, may delegate the administrative and the operational responsibility to a subordinate who is normally referred to as the security officer. In some instances, the security officer may be the provost marshal.

131. Security Personnel

Personnel detailed to perform security duties may include military police units, other units, individuals detailed for guard duty on a daily basis, or civilian guard personnel. If security personnel, regardless of their type or branch of service, are under the direction and supervision of the provost marshal, his staff responsibilities remain unaltered. (For a detailed discussion of physical security, see FM 19-30.)

Section II. SECURITY OF SUPPLIES IN TRANSIT

132. Basic Considerations

a. The security of supplies in transit is a normal function of the carrier agencies. The provost marshal, however, may be required to plan and supervise the security of supplies in transit, particularly when military police or security guard personnel are employed. The determination of the necessity for guarding the various classes of supplies while in transit in the continental United States is a function of the service concerned; it is the responsibility of the army commanders

to provide adequately trained guards for the safeguarding of such shipments.

b. Security operations for supplies in transit may be classified as to type; i.e., railway security, ship and wharf security, truck and convoy security, and pipe line security. Each type has security problems peculiar to the carrier or to the transport method involved.

c. The amount or degree of security required for supplies in transit will vary with the terrain, the methods of transport, the economic conditions in the area, and the enemy capabilities to attack, or to employ guerillas or saboteurs.

133. Railway Security

a. Railway security units may be attached or assigned to a railway grand division, or may operate under the direct supervision of an area provost marshal. Railway security may be implemented by special guards detailed to such duty by commanders during organic rail movements, by selected military police units within an army area, or by specialized military police type units operating under the supervision of an area or task force provost marshal.

b. Military police security units are usually allocated on the basis of one battalion to each railway grand division, or one company to each railway operating battalion. The organization and strength of military police security units will, however, vary widely according to the tactical situation, rail network, pilferage rate, distance between supply points, and type and amount of goods transported.

c. The organization and operation of a centralized railway security organization under the direct supervision of the theater provost marshal helps to eliminate conflict that may arise from decentralized operations.

134. Railway Security Operations

a. The railway security guard units should have sufficient personnel to provide security for supplies on trains. Guard crews should consist of not less than four men. Additional personnel may be required for the security of cars placed on sidings as a result of mechanical breakdown.

b. Train guard crews should be given explicit instructions concerning their duties. They should be posted on trains in such a manner as to insure maximum security. Trains should be patrolled at all halts. When cars are received from depots, documentation and sealing should be checked for discrepancies.

c. Yard inspectors may be maintained at marshalling yards and relief points to inspect incoming and outgoing trains for security, to effect the relief of security guards on trains that are to be marshalled or held over, and to post guards on outgoing trains.

d. When security guards are used in marshalling yards, they operate

in a manner similar to interior guards. Security posts may be established in yards, in repair shops, on loading ramps, or in warehouses.

e. The operation of each security unit must be completely coordinated with the operations of adjacent security units. Personnel acting as liaison between guard personnel and railroad officials, should evaluate all rail movements in the area, and should insure that guards are dispatched in sufficient time to be posted properly on each outbound train that requires security.

135. Ship and Wharf Security

a. Except when expressly indicated by higher command, from the time military cargo arrives in a port until it leaves, the security of the cargo at the port is a responsibility of the port commander (AR 55-167). The commander of the port delegates responsibility for cargo security to subordinate officers of his command, as circumstances require.

b. The provost marshal directs both the military police units that are assigned to the port and the civilian guards that are utilized in the port. He coordinates his security plans with the chief of each port operating activity who may be responsible for the storage, processing, or movement of cargo through the port. He prepares plans that cover the prevention of pilferage from the time that military cargo is to be placed aboard ship until the ship is to sail.

c. A cargo security officer may be appointed by the port commander to forestall mishandling and pilferage of Government cargo aboard a vessel at a port or en route between ports, to report damage and pilferage, to make recommendations for preventing such losses, and to deliver special cargo entrusted to his care to the proper receiving officer.

136. Port Security Guards

a. Security guards are provided by the port commander from personnel of his command, such as—

- (1) Personnel of the armed forces on duty at the port.
- (2) Civilian guards.
- (3) Technical service guards. (They normally come under the operational control of the port commander upon their arrival at the port.)

b. All personnel detailed to guard duty may be placed under the operational control of the provost marshal.

137. Port Guard Force

a. The guard force is the key to the successful maintenance of security.

b. Guard posts are fixed or roving, depending on the type of supplies and cargo on the wharves, the types of ships, and the location and nature of the posts.

c. Gate guards check passes and badges of all individuals entering or leaving the port facilities; issue and check badges of authorized personnel entering or leaving restricted areas in the port, such as piers, wharf sheds, vessels, and ammunition areas; search bundles and packages being taken from the area; examine trip tickets and "tally outs" of cargo vehicles; control vehicle, railroad, and pedestrian traffic; and direct persons without proper passes to the identification section.

d. Pier guards may be assigned to static posts and limited to guarding certain bays containing cargo, or they may be assigned to walking posts to observe workmen engaged in moving cargo between ship and shore.

e. Roving guards on the piers check badges, observe longshoremen, keep on the alert for evidence of pilferage or tampering, and assist or relieve pier guards. Roving guards watch for small boats approaching the wharves. They check for proper identification of persons on board who desire to enter the pier or to board any vessel docked at the pier. Roving guards should carry or have ready access to fire fighting equipment; they should maintain constant vigilance for fires under piers and heavy accumulations of oil next to pilings.

f. Off-shore guards, on static or walking posts, cover the harbor or stream end of wharves. They watch for trespassers in boats. They notify the officer of the day or the sergeant of the guard of the approach of a cargo vessel in order that gangplank and ship guards will be on hand when the vessel docks.

g. Gangplank guards control longshoremen, port personnel, crew, and ship handlers boarding and leaving a vessel.

h. Hatch guards are posted in cargo hatches where longshoremen load or unload cargo. Hatch guards stay on the same level as workmen, when possible, and report on damaged cargo and evidence of pilferage and sabotage.

138. Illegal Entry of Weapons

The United States Coast Guard is responsible for detecting and preventing the illegal or clandestine entry of atomic, biological, radiological, and chemical weapons by sea, and for safeguarding vital port facilities and vessels from fire, sabotage, and damage by other causes. The port provost marshal cooperates to the fullest possible extent with the commander of the Coast Guard District in these matters.

139. Truck and Convoy Security

a. Measures necessary for the security of trucks and supply convoys against loss or pilferage include: a comprehensive security program; proper packing, stowing, and shipment of supplies; and an adequate and well-trained security force.

b. Guards should accompany all shipments of supplies. They should maintain a close watch at all times during the shipment.

c. Traffic into and out of loading and unloading areas should be so routed that the security force has ample opportunity to check all vehicles. Foot, passenger car, and truck traffic should be routed through separate gates.

d. Closed, van-type trucks and similar types of motor vehicles should be used for transporting supplies. If closed, van-type vehicles are not available, tarpaulins or other covers should be used on the vehicles to aid in preventing pilferage.

e. The use of truck convoys will decrease pilferage both in oversea and domestic areas where pilferage rates are high. Because it serves to increase control over United States Army personnel, and to create difficulties for pilferers, the use of convoys is more desirable than the infiltration dispatch method.

140. Preventive Measures in Truck Security

Basic preventive measures in truck and convoy security include—

- a. Denying access by unauthorized persons to trucks and to loading and unloading areas.
- b. Holding operating personnel responsible for the security of supplies in transit.
- c. Fully utilizing all facilities available in the prevention of pilferage.

141. Corrective Measures in Truck Security

Basic corrective measures in truck and convoy security include—

- a. Apprehending pilferers in illegal possession of Government property.
- b. Insuring thorough and complete investigation of all incidents of pilferage and immediate apprehension of those concerned.
- c. Recommending changes in the security guard force and the rearrangement of facilities, when results of investigations indicate that such changes are advisable.

142. Pipe Lines Security

Pipe lines are normally secured by foot and motor patrols whose mission is to detect or prevent tampering with the line. Pipe line security is the responsibility of the commander of the area through which the pipe line passes.

Section III. SECURITY OF SUPPLIES IN STORAGE

143. Basic Considerations

- a. The security measures that are applicable to the security of supplies in storage are related to the nature of the materiel stored, the geography of the area, the economic or political situation, the potential enemy action, and the available logistical support.

b. The degree of protection required may vary with the property and installation, as well as with the activities or areas within the installation. To provide for differentiation and, at the same time, to facilitate and simplify security, appropriate restrictions, controls, and protective measures are applied. In some installations, entire areas or activities may require only one type of protection; in other installations, specific activities or areas may require additional protection, such as by segregation, compartmentalization, and multiplication of protective measures.

144. Prevention of Pilferage

a. Measures for the prevention of pilferage include both active and passive protection devices, such as physical control devices, alert aggressive guard forces, and the active investigation and apprehension of pilferers.

b. Each installation should prepare its own security plan. Although no general set of rules can be established for all installations, three elements must be considered in planning—

- (1) Valuable supplies must be guarded to prevent ready access by pilferers.
- (2) Trespassers must be kept away from storage areas.
- (3) Mechanical devices must be provided to deter pilferage.

145. Personnel Identification and Control

a. A bureau for the issuance of identification cards should be established at a convenient location within an installation.

b. Positive identification of individuals must be established prior to the issuance of identification cards. The cards must bear a definite expiration date. They should be renewed upon expiration; revalidated by stamping, notation, or other easily distinguishable method; or re-issued at frequent intervals.

c. All visitors should be registered, cleared by proper authority, and issued temporary identification cards instantly distinguishable from permanent cards. Wherever necessary, a visitor may be escorted to and from his destination. A temporary identification card must be surrendered by the holder when he leaves the installation.

d. For security purposes, it is necessary to ascertain the contents of packages carried in or out of a terminal or storage area. Packages or lunch pails carried by employees or visitors leaving the installation should be examined carefully. An "inspectoscope" is of value in the inspection of packages and persons. Whenever possible, a checkroom should be provided at the gate of an installation for employees or visitors to check packages.

146. Entry and Exit Control

a. Separate gates or entrances should be provided for "in" and

"out" traffic, both vehicular and pedestrian. Double entrances or exits, permitting both vehicular and foot passage, may be used to reduce the number of gates, to economize on guard personnel, and to expedite movement. However, by limiting all foot passage, both "in" and "out," to a single opening, such as a gate or turnstile, maximum supervision is obtained and pass control is simplified. All traffic should be required to pass a check point in a single line.

b. In large operations, where physical conditions permit, the overall control plan should include a traffic scheme which, to the extent required, will—

- (1) Permit traffic to proceed in an even and uninterrupted flow.
- (2) Segregate different types of traffic, such as vehicular and foot traffic.
- (3) Designate separate gates for incoming and outgoing convoys.

147. Mechanical Devices

Mechanical equipment and devices are of value in securing supplies in storage. Internal construction and devices, such as fences, door locks, and bars, should be designed to keep trespassers out and to prevent the unauthorized removal of property. Mechanical devices, such as the electric eye, oscilloscope, audible alarm system, and ultraviolet fluorescent mineralight, may be used to augment security.

148. Investigation and Apprehension in Security

a. Investigators must be thoroughly trained in criminal investigation and in the apprehension of pilferers. The early apprehension and speedy conviction of pilferers act as deterrents to pilferage.

b. A detailed investigation by a guard of a theft is not recommended. When, following the theft of property, a guard discovers evidence that he believes to be connected with larceny or black-marketing, he should report such evidence immediately to his superiors.

CHAPTER 11

TRAINING AND SUPERVISION

Section I. PROVOST MARSHAL TRAINING RESPONSIBILITIES

149. Training Objectives

- a. The broad objective of military police training is to develop in individuals the skills and knowledge necessary to their effective participation in the accomplishment of the military police mission. Concurrently, another broad objective is to prepare them for assuming maximum responsibility within the scope of their capabilities (app. VII).
- b. The specific objectives of military police training are to develop—
 - (1) Individual proficiency in military police and military police type specialties.
 - (2) Effective integration of individuals into units.
 - (3) Efficient unit operations as part of the operations of the military team.

150. Training Emphasis

- a. Military police training should emphasize the importance of the military police mission to the conduct of successful combat operations.
- b. Emphasis should be placed on subjects that are essential to military police activities in support of the combat arms.
- c. Military police should be trained in the fundamentals of infantry small unit tactics and crew-served weapon techniques.
- d. The military police mission requires that the Military Police Corps work with other arms and services. All training must, therefore, be conducted with this requirement in mind. At every opportunity, military police must participate in field exercises with the other arms and services.
- e. All training must be realistic.
- f. Emphasis during all phases of training should be placed upon the following essential subjects:
 - (1) Leadership.
 - (2) Military discipline.
 - (3) Appearance and conduct.
 - (4) Physical training.
 - (5) Supply economy.
- g. Each military police unit should train individuals for each cadre position in the unit. The trained specialists must be integrated into the military team.

h. School quotas should be used wherever practicable. School training must be supplemented by intensive unit and on-the-job training.

151. Training Phases

The training of military policemen may be divided into the following phases:

- a.* Basic military training.
- b.* Advanced individual training.
- c.* Unit training.
- d.* Combined arms training.
- e.* Field exercises or maneuvers.

152. Training for Specialized Operations

a. In training for specialized operations, the accomplishment of the military police mission is assured by providing for—

- (1) Additional intensive individual training in the specialized application of military police operational techniques and doctrines.
 - (2) Training in the employment of military police units as integral components of task forces required for special operations.
- b.* Specialized training is normally conducted for operations in arctic, subarctic, mountain, desert, and jungle regions. It may also be conducted for certain operations in the temperate zone.

Section II. SUPERVISION

153. Supervision

a. Supervision is the process of critically evaluating the performance of duty of subordinates for the purpose of guiding them in the accomplishment of their mission. The supervisor is given the authority to order the immediate correction of any deficiencies that he may discover in the performance of subordinates. For effective operations, every subordinate must be under direct supervision. Although the supervising officer or noncommissioned officer may not always witness the actual performance of his subordinates, he may, through frequent and irregular inspections, or through an analysis of records of performance, evaluate their effectiveness.

b. Staff supervision, as distinguished from command or direct supervision, is an advisory relationship in which the supervisor evaluates the manner of performance of duty of individuals and units not under his command but engaged in duties and functions that fall within his jurisdiction. The staff supervisor does not exercise authority to correct immediately deficiencies that he may discover. He reports his findings through designated channels. He may, however, discuss deficiencies with commanders and suggest improvements. When tactfully administered, staff supervision is almost as effective as command.

For example, the provost marshal may exercise staff supervision over all military police units of the command, although each unit is under the direct supervision of its commander. In exercising staff supervision, the provost marshal is not normally authorized to enforce compliance with policies and regulations, but should inform, suggest, or assist.

c. The staff provost marshal of an army or comparable command examines the plans, policies, and instructions in effect in the command in order to determine their adequacy. Where necessary, he recommends changes. Because of the extensive area that is controlled by an army in the field, the army provost marshal may delegate some supervisory responsibilities to members of his staff.

d. The provost marshal measures or appraises the effectiveness of military police and military police type units through an analysis and interpretation of military police records. Records are a means to an end, not an end in themselves. They are of value only if they are used in supervision, planning, and operations.

154. Inspection

a. Inspection is an important adjunct of supervision. The provost marshal, in implementing his staff responsibility of advising the commander on the maintenance of order and the enforcement of laws, regulations, and orders, exercises close supervision by making frequent staff visits to, and by conducting periodic inspections of, military police units.

b. The purpose of the inspections is to promote—

- (1) Efficiency of operations in the accomplishment of assigned missions.
- (2) Compliance with orders and prescribed doctrine and policy.
- (3) Integration of military police and military police type activities.
- (4) Efficient training.
- (5) Uniformity in military police operations throughout the command.

c. The provost marshal maintains a record of completed visits and inspections, and a schedule of future inspections. The schedule of planned inspections should be publicized. Units that are to be inspected should be notified in advance in order to allow the commanders of the units adequate time to prepare for the inspection.

CHAPTER 12

MILITARY POLICE STATISTICS

Section I. GENERAL

155. Statistics Defined

- a. The term "statistics" has a twofold meaning: (1) the science of the systematic collection, classification, tabulation, and interpretation of numerical facts; and (2) the collection, classification, or tabulation of such facts.
- b. The term "military police statistics" pertains to statistics that are of concern to military police in general and the provost marshal in particular. For example, numerical facts pertaining to absent without leave rates, absentees apprehended, alcohol factor in apprehensions, age distribution of offenders, motor vehicle accidents, motor vehicle thefts, or major crimes committed are of interest to the Military Police Corps.

156. Importance

- a. The proper collection, classification, tabulation, and interpretation of military police statistics are of great importance to the provost marshal in his enforcement and other activities. There is a direct relationship, for example, between the efficiency and effectiveness of provost marshal operations and the accuracy of analyses of general trends encountered during those operations. The provost marshal can facilitate his finding of solutions to continuing problems, such as high incidences of crimes or of accidents, by gathering and studying the pertinent facts. These facts are, or can be made, readily available in data that are contained in numerous records and reports.

- b. Not only are military police statistics of importance to the provost marshal, they are also of importance to the commander and the entire staff because they reflect the status of morale, discipline, and training of the command. The significance and interpretation of the statistics should be publicized in order to portray to the command the adequacy of training and to gain command support where it may be needed.

- c. Since the provost marshal utilizes statistics, in one form or another, in developing his plans, policies, and operations, he must have an understanding of elementary statistical techniques in order to:

- (1) Establish standards for the evaluation of the results of his own and of subordinate provost marshal activities.

- (2) Summarize the results of prevention and enforcement activities in clear, concise, and meaningful form.
- (3) Draw general or specific conclusions of known reliability from military police and other records and reports.
- (4) Support recommendations convincingly.
- (5) Determine selective enforcement requirements.
- (6) Determine laxity and inefficiency.
- (7) Be exact and definite in procedure and analysis.
- (8) Make valid comparisons of like and unlike data.
- (9) Analyze specific factors, such as type, location, and rate of crime.
- (10) Determine current trends, such as for crimes or traffic violations.
- (11) Make reasonable estimates of future trends.
- (12) Formulate short and long range plans.

157. Utilization

a. The provost marshal must be able to recognize situations in which he can employ statistical techniques and concepts to the maximum in order to simplify his work and to accomplish his mission.

b. Specifically, the provost marshal can utilize statistics effectively for such purposes as—

- (1) Determining unit and individual capabilities.
- (2) Making accurate and positive reports on the state of discipline in the command.
- (3) Forecasting personnel requirements by grade and MOS.
- (4) Determining absent without leave rates and their causes.
- (5) Categorizing military police apprehensions by nature of offense.
- (6) Determining motor vehicle accident causes.
- (7) Analyzing venereal disease data.
- (8) Collating confinement data.
- (9) Projecting operating costs.

158. Crime Prevention

Military police statistics are not limited in their use to determining areas that require special enforcement attention or to recording and charting criminal occurrences. The preventive responsibilities of the provost marshal also offer a field for the employment of statistical techniques. Crime prevention, for example, is one aspect of the preventive field.

159. Importance

Since the purpose of a crime prevention program is to eliminate or nullify crime, the provost marshal's first step is to isolate specific aspects of the problem such as the extent, character, location, and time

of incidents. An accurate determination of these factors cannot be made by rule of thumb or by intuitive methods. A *detailed* and *systematic* examination of the facts is required in order to obtain the essential elements of information for formulating a well-planned and efficient program of crime prevention.

160. Use

a. By a continuing analysis of military police records and reports, the provost marshal keeps informed of criminal occurrences, is able to detect trends and sensitive areas, and can develop preventive measures. Because the most reliable data available are used in planning, the provost marshal employs the *recorded* data of past and current criminal occurrences to guide him in preparing estimates of the crime situation.

b. His examination of crime statistics provides the provost marshal with answers to such preliminary questions as—

- (1) Where are the sensitive areas?
- (2) At what hours do most crimes occur?
- (3) In what age groups do the bulk of the offenders fall?
- (4) What types of crimes are committed most often?
- (5) What is the average length of service of offenders?
- (6) What units of the command have the highest crime rates?

c. The accuracy of the answers to these questions is closely related to the accuracy of the data examined and to the exactness of the analytical methods utilized.

d. The provost marshal then examines the causative factors of the crimes having high rates. The factors may include an exposure to temptation coupled with a lack of training or orientation, a lack of leadership, inadequate supervision, low morale, or poor law enforcement in civilian communities.

161. Enforcement Effectiveness Measurement

a. The enforcement effort may be measured by means of arithmetical devices or formulas that are known as "indexes." An index may be found by dividing, for example, the number of apprehensions by the number of accidents. The indexes most commonly used by the provost marshal are the *apprehension index*, the *enforcement index*, and the *compliance index*.

- (1) The *apprehension index* is the ratio between the number of apprehensions made for moving violations and the number of injury accidents.

$$\text{Apprehension index} = \frac{\text{Apprehensions for moving violations}}{\text{Number of injury accidents}}$$

- (2) The *enforcement index* compares enforcement with accidents.

$$\text{Enforcement index} = \frac{\text{Number of disciplinary actions for hazardous violations}}{\text{Number of fatal or injury accidents}}$$

- (3) The *compliance index* indicates the voluntary observance of traffic regulations by personnel.

$$\text{Compliance index} = \frac{\text{Number of compliances} \times 100}{\text{Number of samples}}$$

b. Thus, if a military reservation has had 24 disciplinary actions for hazardous violations in 1 month and 12 fatal or injury accidents for the same period, it will have an enforcement index of 2 for that month (two disciplinary actions per accident).

c. These formulas permit only analyses of quantitative effort and do not provide for qualitative measurements; therefore, they can only be considered as administrative tools and are not exact enough to eliminate other considerations of enforcement efficiency. In addition, an effectiveness measurement that is obtained by one of the methods is of no value in making comparisons with other localities. For example, an index of 2 might be sufficient for one installation or locality, but it might not be enough to obtain the results desired in another.

Section II. COMPILATION, COLLECTION, AND PRESENTATION

162. Compilation

a. The statistical facts that are required by the provost marshal are, for the most part, to be found in the records and reports that are submitted by personnel who are engaged in the various activities under his control or his technical supervision or that are otherwise made available to him. The provost marshal makes a continuing study of these records and reports in order to insure that the statistical data which are required are being reported or recorded, and that they are current and accurate. The methods used in securing the data and maintaining the records and reports must be simple and flexible, and must be commensurate with the personnel available for their preparation.

b. When the provost marshal receives facts essential to a problem or situation in records or reports, the facts are extracted from the records or reports and are converted into accurate and understandable measurements of the problem or situation.

c. DA Form 19-20 and other uniform records and reports, together with other locally required provost marshal or military police records and reports, will contain facts that will be of assistance in analyzing the character, the extent, the location, and the time of occurrence of incidents that require military police action.

163. Collection

a. *General.* In situations where the essential facts that are required for statistical analysis are not available in regularly required provost marshal or military police records or reports, the provost marshal ascertains whether the data are available in other staff activi-

ties of his own headquarters or of a higher or lower command. If it is necessary to make an original collection of the required facts, the provost marshal arranges through authorized channels for such collection through a special report.

b. *Sampling*. A special report may either cover an entire subject or be limited to a *sampling* of the subject matter. Sampling is a statistical technique. In sampling, a representative part of a population or group is utilized in order to derive therefrom a statistical picture of the entire population or group. Carefully chosen samples are usually sufficiently accurate for statistical study, but allowance is made for any margin of error that is considered to be the normal error for the particular method used. Standard sampling principles must be observed if valid results are to be obtained.

164. Presentation

An aggressive and imaginative provost marshal will use many different techniques in presenting statistical data. Each presentation should be accurately and carefully tailored to fit the situation and the facts being presented. Methods such as the following may be employed:

a. *Written Analytical Report*. This type of report may be required at regular intervals and may, for purposes of clarity, be augmented by appropriate charts or graphs. It provides the commander and the provost marshal with a permanent record of subordinate activities.

b. *Graphic Presentation*.

- (1) A graph or a chart provides the provost marshal with a medium for presenting, in a clear, understandable, logical, and interesting manner, a collection of facts whose meaning if presented in another medium might not be clear. A graph or a chart assists the commander and staff to analyze and compare data quickly, permits the condensation of facts and figures, and demonstrates deficiencies and trends. A graph provides the same information as a table, but usually has the advantage of greater simplicity and clarity.
- (2) The following features are found in most graphs:
 - (a) A distribution of a group of values or of a trait or characteristic.
 - (b) A brief, simple, and direct title describing what the graph represents.
 - (c) The unit or units of measure used.
- (3) Care should be exercised by the provost marshal in the preparation of graphs in order to avoid faulty presentation and interpretation. For example, a graph depicting rates per thousand of occurrences for numerically unlike organizations cannot be correctly interpreted without the strength data of each organization being given. Accident frequen-

cies in different organizations cannot be compared unless it is clear that their missions, strengths, and vehicle allocations, as well as other controlling factors, are similar. (For examples of graphs, see par. 165.)

c. Tabular Presentation.

- (1) Data are usually obtained from various reports, records, or surveys, and appear as unorganized groupings or statements of numbers or facts. By systematic rearrangement or classification, the provost marshal may give meaning and significance to data, thus facilitating comparisons with other groups of similar data as well as a further analysis of the rearranged facts.
- (2) The basic data may be rearranged as follows:
 - (a) The largest and smallest numerical values are located.
 - (b) The difference between these two values; i.e., the *range*, is determined.
 - (c) The values are grouped in the order of their magnitude, in groups of twos, threes, fours, fives, or tens. The size of this grouping factor, called the *class interval*, normally is such that not less than ten nor more than twenty of such groupings result. Consideration is given, however, to the total number of numerical values with which it is necessary to deal. The completed tabulation is described as a *frequency-distribution*. (For an example, see fig. 11.)

d. Oral Report. The provost marshal may be required, from time to time, to make oral reports at the request of the commander or other staff officers. Oral reports are based in part on statistics that are available to him. Normally, this type of report is the least desirable method of making numerical comparisons; hence, the statistical facts to be cited are held to that minimum which is consistent with the requirements of the report. If sufficient notice has been received, the report may, in order to highlight important facts, be augmented by charts or graphs.

165. Examples of Graphic and Tabular Presentation

The following are examples of only a few of the many charts and graphs that may be employed by the provost marshal:

a. Absent Without Leave Rate. A *bar graph* comparison of the absent without leave rates of an organization is presented in figure 8. Although it may be a good technique to arrange the bars in the order of their height, it may also be desirable to present the data according to the time of occurrence or in some other order. (In drawing this type of graph or similar graphs, *paper*, *cross-section*, *printed*, *drawing*, *engraved*, which is an engineer item of issue, is very useful.)

b. Apprehensions. One use of the *line graph* (or frequency polygon) is illustrated in figure 9. In this instance, the line graph is used to

AWOL RATES

TWENTIETH ARMY

FIRST HALF CALENDAR YEAR 1950

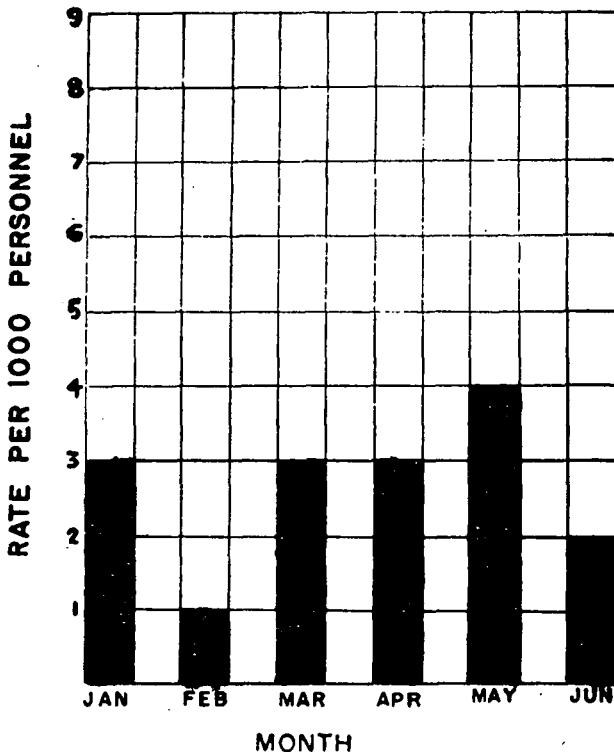


Figure 8. Bar graph.

depict the apprehension activities of the four lettered companies of a military police battalion by the number of apprehensions a month. The line graph is one of the most familiar and convenient types of graphs.

c. Incident Reports.

- (1) The *circle graph*, or *pie chart*, is utilized in figure 10 as a medium to present the percentages of military police apprehensions in which the use of alcoholic beverages was a factor. In this example, a distinction is made between individuals who were reported as being actually intoxicated and those who were reported as having been drinking but not being drunk. One advantage of the circle graph is that it directs attention to any extremes in a distribution.
- (2) The *frequency distribution* of the ages of military personnel classified on the basis of apprehensions for all offenses is

**ABSENTEES APPREHENDED BY THE
555TH MILITARY POLICE BATTALION
FIRST HALF CALENDAR YEAR 1950**

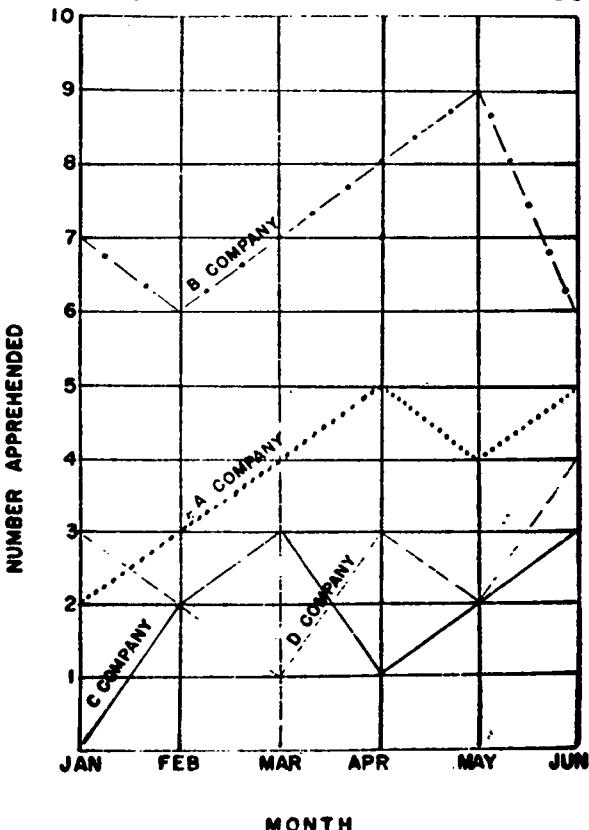


Figure 9. Line graph.

tabulated in figure 11 in order to demonstrate this method of presentation. In this example, there are 50 cases, with the highest and lowest ages being 38 and 17 years respectively (col. 1, fig. 11). The *range* is equal to twenty-two. A *class interval* of two is selected in this instance in order to emphasize the distribution extremes. The tabulation that is made according to the *class interval* is shown in column 2, and the resultant frequency is shown in column 3.

d. Motor Vehicle Accidents. A *histogram* (or *column diagram*) is employed in figure 12 to focus attention on two facts—(1) there was a rising rate of motor vehicle accidents during the first six months of a year and a steady decline in rate during the last six months; and (2) excessive speed constituted the major cause of all accidents during that year. The columns of the chart represent the number of accidents

ALCOHOL FACTOR IN ALL APPREHENSIONS
OF 100TH DIVISION PERSONNEL
JUNE 1950

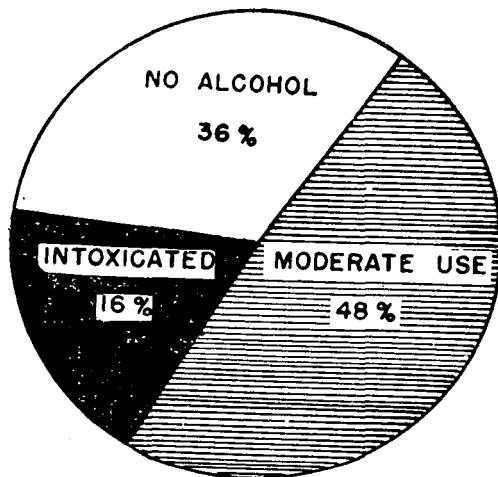


Figure 10. Circle graph.

that occurred during any month. In this example, only two shadings are used: black for excessive speed, and hatching for all other causes. By means of additional variations of shading or by the use of colors, additional accident causes and the frequencies can be shown.

e. *Motor Vehicle Thefts.* A tabulation by month and major components of an oversea command with regard to the theft of United States Government vehicles is employed in figure 13 to illustrate another technique of clearly and concisely presenting data. In this chart, no attempt is made to provide information other than the major commands and the number of thefts. If other data, such as the comparative strength of the major commands, miles driven per month in each command, or vehicle allocations, are obtainable, a more exact analysis of the facts presented in this chart may be made.

f. *Occurrence of Major Crimes.* One method of charting the occurrence times of major crimes is demonstrated in figure 14. The heavy concentrations of dots in each category of crime directs attention to the hours during which the majority of offenses in each category have been committed, and informs the provost marshal of the hours of the day that require the main effort in enforcement and prevention activities.

**FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF AGES
CLASSIFIED ON THE BASIS OF
APPREHENSIONS FOR
ALL OFFENSES**

CLASS INTERVAL (COLUMN 1)	TABULATIONS (COLUMN 2)	FREQUENCY (COLUMN 3)
17-18		4
19-20	/// / / / / / /	17
21-22	/ / / /	15
23-24		4
25-26	/	1
27-28	//	2
29-30	/	1
31-32	//	2
33-34	//	2
35-36	/	1
37-38	/	1
39-40	—	0
TOTAL CASES	50	50

Figure 11. Frequency distribution tabulation.

10TH MILITARY DISTRICT
MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS OCCURRING ON
MILITARY RESERVATIONS
CALENDAR YEAR 1950

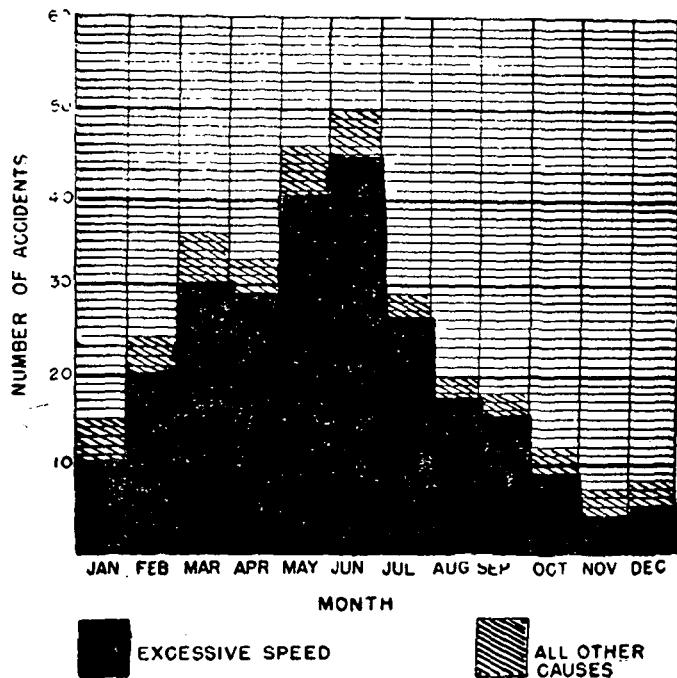


Figure 12. Histogram.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT VEHICLES STOLEN
CALENDAR YEAR 1950

MAJOR COMMAND	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	TOTAL TO DATE	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL FOR YEAR
HEADQUARTERS COMMAND	1	2		3	1		7	2	1	1		1	2	14
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY	2	2	3		3	1	11	1	1	2			1	16
EIGHTY-SECOND ARMY	1	3	2		4	3	13	2	1	3		2	1	22
XXXII CORPS		1		1			2		2					4
ADVANCE SECTION	12	12	8	4	9	4	49	4	3	11	2		10	79
INTERMEDIATE SECTION	1		3	4	1	2	11	1	1	3	2	1	2	21
1ST BASE SECTION			4	1		2	7		2		1		4	14
2D BASE SECTION	1		1		5		7	1		3		2		13
3D BASE SECTION		2		3		1	6	1	3			1	2	13
TOTALS	18	22	21	16	23	13	113	12	14	23	5	7	22	196

Figure 13. Tabulation of motor vehicle thefts.

MAJOR CRIMES, CALENDAR YEAR 1950

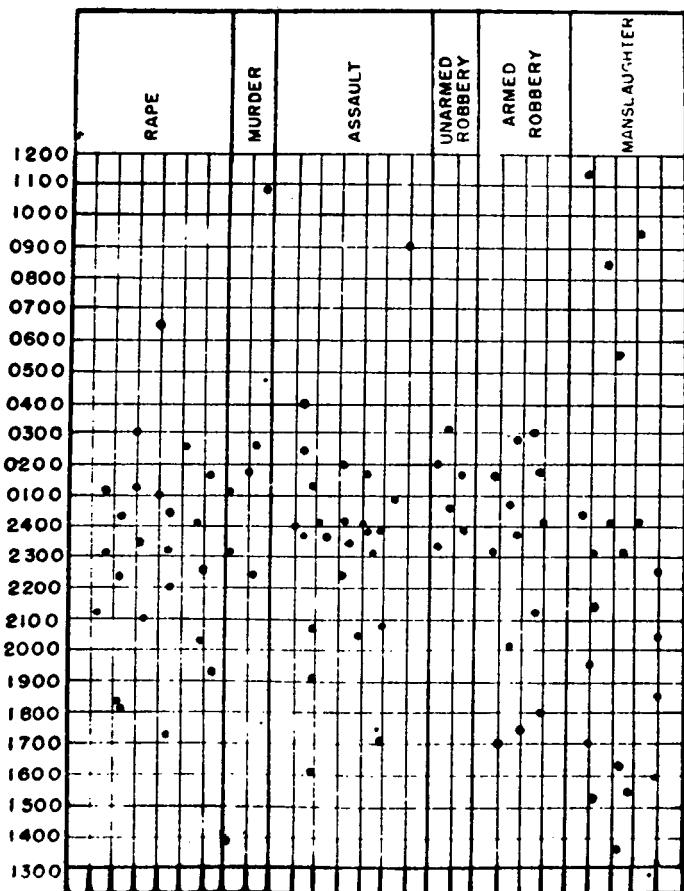


Figure 14. Time chart.

APPENDIX I

REFERENCES

1. Army Regulations

- | | |
|------------|--|
| AR 10-310 | Military Police Corps. |
| AR 35-1570 | Rewards and Expenses of Apprehension and
Return to Military Control of Members
Absent Without Leave, Deserters, and
Escaped Military Prisoners; Costs of Con-
finement of Military Prisoners in Non-
military Facilities. |
| AR 55-167 | Policy Governing Transportation of Cargo
by Military Sea Transportation Service. |
| AR 210-188 | Guardhouses, Stockades, and Hospital
Prison Wards. |
| AR 380-430 | Physical Security of Class II Installations
and Activities. |
| AR 500-50 | Aid of Civil Authorities. |
| AR 500-60. | Disaster Relief. |
| AR 600-10 | Military Discipline. |
| AR 600-120 | Absence Without Leave and Desertion. |
| AR 600-320 | Apprehension and Restraint. |
| AR 600-325 | Detention of Women Personnel of Army. |
| AR 600-900 | Repression of Prostitution. |

2. Special Regulations

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| SR 10-310-1 | Department of the Army; Office of The
Provost Marshal General. |
| SR 110-1-1 | Index of Army Motion Pictures, Kinescope
Recordings, and Film Strips. |
| SR 190-30-1 | Military Police Criminal Investigation Pro-
gram. |
| SR 190-30-5 | Reports of Investigation (Military Police). |
| SR 190-45-1 | Preparation of Reports and Records. |
| SR 190-70-5 | Disposition of Property in Custody or Pos-
session of Military Police. |
| SR 192-45-5 | Provost Marshal Statistical Report. |
| SR 210-188-1 | Guardhouses, Stockades, and Hospital
Prison Wards. |
| SR 310-20 series | Military Publications. |
| SR 310-30-1 | Organization and Equipment Authorization
Tables. |

SR 320-5-1	Dictionary of United States Army Terms.
SR 320-50-1	Authorized Abbreviations.
SR 340-15-10	Channels of Communication with Federal Bureau of Investigation.
SR 500-60-5	Assistance to State and Local Governments in Major Disasters.
SR 600-10-50	Military Police, Shore Patrol, and Air Police on Public Carriers and in Transportation Terminals.
SR 600-120-1	Absence Without Leave and Desertion.
SR 600-210-20	Identification Card.
SR 600-210-21	Identification Cards for Individuals on Active Duty and for Protected Personnel.
SR 600-330-1	Procedures Affecting Military Prisoners.
SR 600-900-5	Repression of Prostitution in Areas Adjacent to Military Installations.
SR 860-70-5	Registration of Motor Vehicles Owned Privately by Military Personnel or Civilians Employed by, or for, the Armed Forces in Oversea Commands.

3. Field Manuals

FM 19-5	Military Police.
FM 19-10	Military Police in Towns and Cities.
FM 19-15	Civil Disturbances.
FM 19-20	Criminal Investigation.
FM 19-25	Military Police Traffic Control.
FM 19-30	Physical Security of Military and Industrial Installations.
FM 19-40	Handling Prisoners of War.
FM 21-5	Military Training.
FM 21-8	Military Training Aids.
FM 21-30	Military Symbols.
FM 27-5	United States Army and Navy Manual of Civil Affairs Military Government.
FM 27-10	Rules of Land Warfare.
FM 30-5	Combat Intelligence.
FM 30-15	Examination of Personnel and Documents.
FM 100-5	Operations.
FM 100-10	Administration.
FM 101-1	The G1 Manual.
FM 101-5	Staff Organization and Procedure.
FM 101-10	Organization, Technical, and Logistical Data.
FM 110-5	Joint Action Armed Forces.

4. Technical Manuals

- TM 19-275 Military Police and Shore Patrols on Railroad Trains and in Railroad and Bus Terminals and Stations.

5. Department of the Army Pamphlets

- DA Pam 20-150 Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 for the Protection of War Victims.
DA Pam 27-4 Procedure for Military Executions.

6. Other Publications

- Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, 1951.

APPENDIX II
PROVOST MARSHAL CHECK LIST *

Principal activity	G1	G2	G3	G4	JA	IG	CH	AG	ORD	ENG	SIG	MED	QM	SPS	MG
1. LAW AND ORDER															
a. Politics	x				x	x									x
b. Discipline	x	x			x	x	x								x
c. Town patrols	x	x													x
d. Train patrols	x	x	x					x							x
e. Off limits	x	x	x							x					x
f. Curfew	x	x	x				x								x
g. Vice control	x		x			x				x					x
h. Pillaging	x		x			x			x	x	x	x			x
i. Black market and currency manipulation	x		x			x			x	x	x	x			x
j. Crimes—Crime survey	x					x					x				x
k. Apprehensions	x										x				x

* This check list indicates the staff sections with which provost marshal and military matters are coordinated.

1. Raids—Looting	x	x							x
m. Disciplinary reports	x			x					
n. Commendatory reports	x		x						
o. Routine reports	x		x						
p. Passes—Leaves	x	x		x				x	
q. Uniform regulations	x	x	x			x		x	
r. Guardhouses									
(1) Erection	x	x	x			x	x		
(2) Location	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	
(3) Supervision	x	x	x						
(4) Prisoners and escapes	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
(5) Feeding and clothing	x		x	x	x			x	
(6) Records and reports	x		x			x			
(7) Guards	x		x						
s. Rehabilitation training centers and program	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
t. Executions	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Principal activity	G1	G2	G3	G4	JA	IG	CH	AG	ORD	ENG	SIG	MED	QM	SPS	MG
u. Fishing and hunting	x				x				x				x	x	
v. Jurisdiction	x		x		x								x	x	
w. Police and criminal investigation	x	x	x	x	x								x	x	
x. Confidential funds	x				x								x	x	
y. Civil affairs	x	x	x	x	x								x	x	
z. Control of civilians	x	x	x	x	x								x	x	
aa. Civil disturbances	x	x	x	x	x								x	x	
ab. Disaster relief	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	
ac. Refugees and displaced persons	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	
ad. Proclamations	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	
ae. Protective custody	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	
af. Civil police force	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	
2. MILITARY POLICE															
a. Policies	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	
b. Plans	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	

c. Types of units	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
d. Equipment	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
e. Strength	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
f. Training	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
g. Operations	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
h. Location	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
i. Replacements	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
j. Schools	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
k. Inspections	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
l. Orders	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
m. Personnel standards	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
n. Ceremonies	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
3. CIRCULATION CONTROL													
a. Traffic control													
(1) Priorities	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
(2) Regulations	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Principal activity	G1	G2	G3	G4	JA	IG	CH	AG	ORD	ENG	SIG	MED	QM	SPS	MG
(3) Circulation plans	x	x	x						x						x
(4) Control points	x		x	x					x						x
(5) Route markings	x		x	x					x						x
(6) Safety	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
(7) Vehicle															
(a) Impounding	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
(b) Speed limits	x		x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
(c) Reports	x			x		x		x		x	x	x	x		x
(8) Convoy escorts	x		x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x		x
(9) Security of troop movement	x	x	x	x											x
(10) Detours	x		x	x					x						x
(11) Bridge limits			x	x					x						x
(12) Licensing and registration of vehicles	x					x	x			x			x		x
(13) Check points	x	x	x	x											x
b. Troop movement assistance	x	x	x	x							x	x	x		x

	Principal activity	G1	G2	G3	G4	JA	IG	CH	AG	ORD	ENG	SIG	MED	QM	SPS	MG
d. Depots		x	x	x					x	x	x	x			x	
e. Areas		x	x	x					x	x	x	x			x	
f. Rail lines		x	x	x					x		x				x	
g. Motor roads		x		x					x		x				x	
h. Captured matériel		x	x	x					x	x	x	x			x	
i. Danger areas		x	x	x					x	x	x	x			x	
j. Bridges		x		x					x		x				x	
k. Road blocks		x	x	x					x		x				x	
l. Public buildings		x	x	x					x		x				x	
m. Utilities		x	x	x					x		x				x	
n. Mail and finance		x	x	x					x		x				x	
o. Manufacturing plants		x	x	x											x	
p. CI loyalty check		x													x	
q. Auxiliary military police		x	x	x											x	
5. PRISONERS OF WAR																

a. Confinement levels	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
b. Locations of cages and camps	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
c. Evacuation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
d. Feeding—Clothing	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
e. Medical service	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
f. Physical examination	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
g. Processing	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
h. Guarding—Escapes	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
i. Property	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
j. Organization of labor units	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
k. PW branch information bureau											
(1) Location	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
(2) Records	x							x			
(3) Forms								x			

Note. In certain instances, the activities listed in the above check list may require coordination with additional staff sections or agencies; in other instances, coordination with fewer staff agencies may be sufficient. Hence, this check list should be used only as a guide.

APPENDIX III

MILITARY POLICE ANNEXES TO COMBAT ORDERS

Section I. FORM

CLASSIFICATION

Issuing headquarters
Place of issue
Date and time

Annex _____ (Military Police) to Administrative Order _____.
(The number for the administrative order and the letter for the military police annex are allocated by the logistics officer (G4).)

Charts or maps:

1. GENERAL SITUATION.—Such information of the overall situation as may be essential to an understanding of the annex.
 - a. *Enemy forces.*—Reference to appropriate annex (Intelligence).
 - b. *Friendly forces.*—Usually a reference to the operation plan or overlay and troop list, but may include pertinent information, such as composition, disposition, location, movement, and strength of friendly units.
2. MISSION.—A statement of the task to be performed by the military police units of the command.
3. TASKS FOR SUBORDINATE UNITS.—In separate lettered subparagraphs, give the specific task of subordinate military police units.
 - x. In subparagraph x, give instructions applicable to two or more military police units or elements which are necessary for coordination or the general conduct of the operation, the repetition of which would be cumbersome in other subparagraphs of paragraph 3. If the order is not effective upon receipt, indicate effective time in this subparagraph.
4. ADMINISTRATIVE AND LOGISTICAL MATTERS.—Instructions to military police units covering supply and administrative matters.
5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL MATTERS.—Plan of signal communication for military police units, and location of the provost marshal and of the command posts of military police units.

Commander

Appendixes:
Distribution:
Authentication:

CLASSIFICATION

Section II. EXAMPLE OF A MILITARY POLICE ANNEX TO A COMBAT ORDER (AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION)

CLASSIFICATION

Twentieth Army
APO 9760
030900 April 1944

Annex H (Military Police) to Admin 0 5

Map: Northwest FRANCE, 1:25,000, NORMANDY-SIEGFRIED LINE.

Task Orgn: App 1. (omitted)

1. a. Annex A (Intel) to Opn 0 5.
 - b. Opn 0 5, Annex B (Opn Overlay), and Annex C (Trp List).
2. Spt SALACIA Force by prov MP svc to Army Forces SALACIA.
3. a. 509th MP Bn (—rear ech):
 - (1) Land BEACH RED D+2.
 - (2) Prov nec MP svc within army area.
 - (3) Tfc ctl between roads GC-14 excl and N-13 incl, GC-96 and GC-208 between GC-5 and GC-32 D+6.
 - (4) Rear ech (Trans sec Hq Co, C Co, D Co) land BEACH RED D+8 and rej bn.
 - (5) Prep to spt tfc ctl D+8 GC-206, GC-123, GC-29, GC-194, GC-113 with TCP intersections GC-5 with GC-206, and GC-206 with N-13.
- b. 518th MP Bn (—rear ech):
 - (1) Land BEACH YELLOW D+2.
 - (2) Prov nec MP svc within army area.
 - (3) Tfc ctl N-800, GC-24, TC-15 to N-803 ST SAUVEUR incl, N-804 to PIEUX incl, D+6.
 - (4) Rear ech (Trans sec Hq Co, C Co, D Co) land BEACH YELLOW D+8 and rej bn.
 - (5) Prep to spt tfc ctl D+8 N-802 from N-803 to N-13, N-13 VALOGNES to MONTEBERG incl to CARENTAN incl with TCP intersections N-13 and GC-70, N-13 and GC-87, N-13 and GC-15. Establish mobile patrols lateral road svc area.
- c. 301st MP Escort Guard Co:
 - (1) Land BEACH YELLOW D-day.
 - (2) Establish, operate PW cage BEACH YELLOW.
- d. 302d MP Escort Guard Co:
 - (1) Land BEACH RED D-day.
 - (2) Establish, operate PW cage BEACH RED.
- e. 472d MP Escort Guard Co:
 - (1) Land BEACH GREEN D-day.

CLASSIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION

- (2) Evac PW from div of XIX Corps to beach cage D-day.
- (3) Evac PW from div of XIX Corps dir to FORMIGNY D+22.
- (4) Aux tfc ctl with 518th MP Bn D+50.
- f. 552 MP Guard Co:
 - (1) Land BEACH YELLOW D+10.
 - (2) Asst opn PW cage FOUCARVILLE D+30.
- g. 553d MP Guard Co:
 - (1) Land BEACH BLUE D+1.
 - (2) Initially act as aux MP tfc ctl units with VIII Corps.
 - (3) Evac PW from div of XIX Corps D+50.
 - (4) 1st Plat:
 - (a) Supply guard detail for army stockade ISIGNY D+16.
 - (b) Act as guard detail army intel cen VIERVILLE D+16.
- h. 443d MP PW Prcs Co: (Atch to Twentieth Army)
 - (1) 1st Plat:
 - (a) Land BEACH RED D+14.
 - (b) Move to BEACH RED PW cage and become operational.
 - (2) 2d Plat:
 - (a) Land BEACH YELLOW D+14.
 - (b) Move to BEACH YELLOW PW cage and become operational.
- i. 11th MP CID:
 - (1) Land BEACH RED D+4.
 - (2) Prevent, suppress, and inves crimes and serious incidents among mil pers and civ subject to US mil law.
 - (3) Gather and safeguard evidence; distr rept of inves concerning crimes in juris Twentieth Army.
 - (4) Trf to ADSEC D+20.
- j. 16th MP CID:
 - (1) Land BEACH RED D+4.
 - (2) Prevent, suppress, and inves crimes and serious incidents among mil pers and civ subject to US mil law.
 - (3) Gather and safeguard evidence; distr rept of inves concerning crimes in juris Twentieth Army.
 - (4) Trf to ADSEC D+20.
- k. 17th MP CID:
 - (1) Land BEACH YELLOW D+8.
 - (2) Prevent, suppress, and inves crimes and serious incidents among mil pers and civ subject to US mil law.

CLASSIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION

- (3) Gather and safeguard evidence; distr rept of inves concerning crimes in juris Twentieth Army.
- l.* 21st MP CID:
 - (1) Land BEACH YELLOW D+8.
 - (2) Prevent, suppress, and inves crimes and serious incidents among mil pers and civ subject to US mil law.
 - (3) Gather and safeguard evidence; distr rept of inves concerning crimes in juris Twentieth Army.
- x.* (1) Supv instl for refugees and feeding of displaced persons in fwd areas. MP assume responsibility until rel.
 - (2) Rtn absentees to parent units through MP channels.
 - (3) Acpt and maintain cust of suspected saboteurs, looters, sety suspects, war criminals, and civ internees for disp as dir.
 - (4) Acpt cust of and protect captured en sup and equip until they can be taken over by aprop sup agencies.
 - (5) Coord with respective G3 in orgn of sety.
 - (6) Civilians: Annex K (CA/MG).
 - (7) Tfc: App 7, "Tfc Circulation Plan."
- 4. *a.* Routine rept consol and fwd to PM this Hq daily at 1200 for prev 24 hour pd ending 2400.
b. Indiv carry three days rat.
- 5. CP loc rept by grid coord to PM CP as soon as practicable.

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App: 1—Task Organization. (omitted)
2—SOP 36, Control and Admin Tfc. (omitted)
3—SOP 26. Route Marking in TOUSA. (omitted)
4—SOP 24, Supply Annex to SOP for Handling PW for Army or Corps. (omitted)
5—SOP 49, PW Control. (omitted)
6—SOP 96, Serious Incidents and/or Crimes. (omitted)
7—TFC Circulation Plan. (omitted)

OFL:

/s/ Grimes
G4

CLASSIFICATION

APPENDIX IV

FORM FOR THE PROVOST MARSHAL ALERT PLAN

Section I. INTRODUCTION

1. General

The provost marshal alert plan includes the following data: title; general instructions, including classification and registration of plan; table of contents; map data; task organization; general situation; mission; tasks of subordinate units; administration; command and signal matters; necessary annexes to include the operations of the service teams and extracts of pertinent laws and directives; and distribution.

2. Distribution

The distribution is limited to those who have need of the plan.

Section II. CHECK LIST

1. Essential Map Data

Complete list of maps, sheets, keys, and codes.

2. General Situation

Statement of types of emergencies covered by this plan.

- a. Forces to guard against.
- b. Sources of tactical troops, troops for security duty, and troops for disaster relief.

3. Mission

Statement and stipulation of territorial limits of plan and responsibility for coordination with military district commander.

4. Tasks for Subordinate Units

- a. Authority and duty of commanding officer and military police in a disaster or a civil disturbance.
- b. Authority for organization of provisional military police company of designated strength from other units.
- c. Responsibility of surgeon to furnish surgical teams, shock teams, medical collecting teams, and a supply team.
- d. Responsibility of signal officer to maintain communications teams.
- e. Responsibility of logistics officer to maintain teams for billeting, supply, food service, ordnance maintenance, and transportation.

f. Responsibility of public information officer to maintain public information team.

g. Responsibility of team commanders for training teams, for security, for coordination with appropriate authorities, for providing additional personnel, and for relief from or transfer of command responsibilities.

5. Administration

a. Personnel.

- (1) Maintenance of prescribed strength of teams.
- (2) Replacements.
- (3) Maintenance of discipline.

b. Intelligence.

- (1) Reporting of data indicating development of situation that might necessitate employment of the plan.
- (2) Maintaining records of undesirable personnel for this plan, screening rosters, and removing undesirables.
- (3) Supplying maps for use in connection with the plan.

c. Operations.

- (1) Availability of units.
- (2) Method of movement of units.
- (3) Organization and training of units.
- (4) Arms and equipment for units.
- (5) Information to be given to troops relative to current situation, pertinent laws, and policies.

d. Logistics.

- (1) Supply: initial supply source, resupply, and special requisitions.
- (2) Evacuation: evacuation of casualties and salvage equipment.
- (3) Transportation: type used to support troops.

6. Command and Signal Matters

a. Communications mediums to be used.

b. Signal operations instructions, as prescribed by higher headquarters.

c. Local post headquarters signal operations instructions to be followed (if applicable).

d. Designation of command of units and transfer of command.

7. Annexes

a. General. Separate annex for each team, such as military police, surgical, and supply, incorporating the following data, as applicable: purpose, operations, personnel, equipment, transportation, and duties.

b. Background Information and Extracts of Pertinent Laws and Directives.

- (1) Purposes for which Federal troops may be used, as covered by this plan.
 - (a) To aid State authorities at the request of the State. (Indicate source and authority.)
 - (b) To enforce the laws of the United States within any State.
 - (c) To protect the civil rights of citizens within any State.
 - (d) To protect the property of the United States.
 - (e) To protect vital national defense materials, premises, and utilities.
- (2) Basic policies.
 - (a) Employment of Federal troops, as authorized by law.
 - (b) Procedure relative to intervention with Federal troops.
 - (c) Presidential proclamations.
 - (d) Instructions from Department of the Army.
 - (e) Limits of authority of military commander.
 - (f) Cooperation with State and local authorities.
 - (g) Proclamation of martial rule.
- (3) Limits of command authority relative to National Guard and State Guard.
- (4) Provisions of Statutes of the United States relative to intervention with Federal troops.
 - (a) Section 5297, Revised Statutes.
 - (b) Section 5298, Revised Statutes.
 - (c) Section 5299, Revised Statutes.
 - (d) Section 5300, Revised Statutes.
 - (e) Section 5301, Revised Statutes.
 - (f) Posse Comitatus Act.
- (5) Pertinent references.
 - (a) AR 500-50.
 - (b) WD Letter (AGAO-S 004.01 (24 Jan 47) E-M), 30 January 1947, subject: **Federal Seizure and/or Operation of Private Property and Federal Military Aid to Civil Power.**
 - (c) Executive Order 8972.
 - (d) Executive Order 9066.

APPENDIX V

SAMPLE STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURE FOR PROVOST MARSHAL OPERATIONS (CONTROL AND ADMINISTRATION OF TRAFFIC)

CLASSIFICATION

Thirtieth Army
APO 2300
22 March 1944

1. CIRCULATION.

- a. *Main supply route.*—Main supply route(s) will be indicated in the army area by the army commander, in corps area(s) by the corps commander(s), and in division area(s) by the division commander(s). Main supply route(s) and traffic circulation plans will conform to those prescribed by the next higher echelon of command.
- b. *Secondary roads.*—Secondary roads will be used, when possible, to relieve traffic on main supply route(s).
- c. *Marking of roads.*—The marking of roads within their respective areas to facilitate compliance by units with the traffic circulation plan is the responsibility of the army, corps, and division commanders.
- d. *Priorities.*
 - (1) *Within army area.*—The following priorities will be given traffic *in the army area*, unless otherwise directed:
 - (a) Tactical movement of troops by motor.
 - (b) Ambulances.
 - (c) Wire patrols and construction crews.
 - (d) Staff cars and passenger vehicles.
 - (e) Supply convoys:
 - (i) Class V.
 - (ii) Class III.
 - (iii) Class I.
 - (iv) Other supply traffic.
 - (2) *Within corps and division areas.*—Priorities within corps and division areas will be designated by the respective commanders thereof.

2. RESTRICTIONS.

a. *Lights.*

- (1) *Army light line.*—Army will designate a light line, forward

CLASSIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION

of which lights no brighter than blue pinpoint or other black-out lights will be used. Driving lights will be used in rear of the army light line, except during air raid alerts.

- (2) *Corps and divisions.*—Corps and division commanders will prescribe such additional restrictions within their respective areas as the tactical situation requires.
- b. *Maximum speeds.*—Speeds will conform to the following, unless otherwise directed by this headquarters:
 - (1) *Daylight.*
 - (a) The leading vehicle in a convoy will not exceed 25 mph on open highways and 15 mph in towns and cities.
 - (b) Single vehicles will not exceed 35 mph on open highways and 15 mph in towns and cities.
 - (2) *Darkness, in rear of army light line.*
 - (a) The leading vehicle of a convoy will not exceed 15 mph on open highways and 10 mph in towns and cities.
 - (b) Single vehicles will not exceed 20 mph on open highways and 15 mph in towns and cities.
 - (3) *Blue pinpoint or other blackout lights.*
 - (a) The leading vehicle of a convoy will not exceed 15 mph on open highways and 10 mph in towns and cities.
 - (b) Single vehicles will not exceed 20 mph on open highways and 10 mph in towns and cities.
 - (4) *Other.*—Local traffic regulations will be followed.

3. TRAFFIC

- a. *Convoy control.*
 - (1) March units will not exceed 30 vehicles.
 - (2) Serials will not exceed 5 march units.
 - (3) Intervals between march units will be 3 minutes.
 - (4) Intervals between serials will be 8 minutes.
- b. *Convoy clearance.*
 - (1) All convoys of 10 or more vehicles will be cleared, as follows:
 - (a) *Originating in army area.*—Clearance through army traffic headquarters.
 - (b) *Originating in corps area.*—Clearance through corps headquarters.
 - (c) *Originating in division area.*—Clearance through division headquarters.
 - (2) Request for clearance will be submitted to the appropriate traffic headquarters as soon as the necessity for the movement is determined.
 - (3) Request for clearance will include the following information:

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- (a) Headquarters requiring clearance.
- (b) Name of convoy commander.
- (c) Unit to move.
- (d) Authority to move.
- (e) Total number of vehicles.
- (f) Total number of march units.
- (g) Total number of serials.
- (h) Heaviest type vehicle in column.
- (i) Present location of unit.
- (j) Destination.
- (k) Time and date of desired movement.
- (l) Desired route.

c. Convoy commander.

- (1) The convoy commander will be responsible that:
 - (a) The movement number of the convoy is clearly marked on the front and rear of the lead vehicle of each march unit.
 - (b) The lead vehicle of the convoy (not to include the convoy commander's vehicle), or of each column if the convoy is moving in more than one column, is marked with a blue flag, and that the tail vehicle is marked with a green flag; or, if at night, with blue and green lights in front and rear respectively.
 - (c) All drivers are informed of the convoy number, the destination, and the route to be followed.
 - (d) Unit markers or guides will be employed to facilitate the motor movement of a unit.
- (2) A representative of the convoy commander will precede the convoy, or each column if the convoy is moving in more than one column, by at least 10 minutes, coordinating with military police at traffic control points en route, and will insure the prompt movement of the convoy off the road at destination.
- (3) The convoy commander will immediately report road damage and traffic obstruction to the nearest traffic control station.

d. Traffic control points.—Traffic control points will be maintained within army, corps, and division areas on all main supply routes and at each important road junction or crossroads. These points will be maintained by army, corps, and division commanders, operating through their respective military police, to:

- (1) Effect priorities of movements, as prescribed in paragraph 1d above.

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- (2) Operate road blocks to stop interfering traffic.
- (3) Operate road patrols.
- (4) Provide escorts for convoys, when necessary.
- (5) Enforce traffic regulations.

e. *Distance to be maintained.*—Vehicles, whether proceeding singly or in convoy, will maintain a minimum of 75 yards distance during daylight hours unless otherwise directed, except during authorized passing.

4. HALTS.

- a. *Intervals.*—Driving intervals will be maintained at all halts.
- b. *Clearing the road.*—Drivers will habitually move their vehicles as far off the road as circumstances will permit.
- c. *Roadside wire.*—When moving vehicles off the road, drivers will take care to avoid breaking wire laid along the road.
- d. *Procedure at halts.*
 - (1) *Single vehicles.*—When a vehicle is halted wholly, or partially, upon a road, it is the responsibility of the driver of that vehicle to take position in order that he can direct traffic approaching from either direction. The driver may designate another individual to perform this duty, but the responsibility rests upon the driver. This procedure applies to all halted vehicles, regardless of the cause of the halt.
 - (2) *Convoys.*—In addition to having each driver or his representative in position to signal oncoming traffic, each halted convoy will have a responsible officer or noncommissioned officer at the rear of the convoy to give information to overtaking vehicles. At halts caused by obstructions, demolitions, etc., necessary action will be taken to insure that overtaking vehicles or convoys are halted in the rear and are not allowed to move into the interval of the convoy.

5. PASSING.

- a. *General.*—When the driver of a vehicle desires to pass another vehicle in motion, he will sound his horn. The driver of the vehicle to be passed will then determine whether or not the passing is safe and will signal the vehicle desiring to pass in accordance with his decision. In any case, the driver of the vehicle to be passed will give the signal to pass as soon as it is safe to do so.
- b. *Special vehicles.*—The following vehicles may pass other vehicles, regardless of whether the vehicles to be passed are proceeding singly or in convoy, or are halted or in motion, if the speed limits are not exceeded and circumstances make it safe to do so:

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- (1) Command and staff vehicles, when occupied by commanders of field grade and by staff officers.
 - (2) Ambulances.
 - (3) Messengers.
 - (4) Wire patrols.
 - (5) Wreckers on emergency call.
- c. *Single vehicles.*—Single vehicles, other than those enumerated above, may pass halted single vehicles, single vehicles in motion, and halted convoys. They will not pass convoys in motion.
 - d. *Convoys.*—Convoys may pass halted single vehicles and halted convoys, but will not pass single vehicles in motion or convoys in motion.
 - e. *Additional instructions.*—Additional instructions on *passing* will be issued by traffic headquarters from time to time, as such instructions become necessary.
6. MISCELLANEOUS.
 - a. All vehicles and bridges will be marked with load capacity classifications, as prescribed in Circular No. 47, this headquarters, dated 29 December 1943.
 - b. It is the responsibility of every officer to correct violations where observed and to report offenders to the nearest provost marshal or traffic control post.
 - c. The driver of any vehicle unnecessarily obstructing the road will be subject to disciplinary action.
 - d. Disabled vehicles, if wholly or partially blocking the road, will be moved off the road immediately.

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/s/ Brown
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APPENDIX VI

TRAFFIC CONTROL CHECK LIST

1. Circulation

- a.* Location of main supply routes.
- b.* Conformity of the traffic circulation plan with that of the next higher headquarters.
- c.* Use of secondary roads.
- d.* Military police responsibilities in road marking.
- e.* Priorities of traffic.

2. Restrictions

- a.* Army light line, and controlled use of lights forward and in rear of that line.
- b.* Speed limits under various conditions and in the several areas of the army.

3. Convoy

- a.* Military police instructions for convoy control.
- b.* Military police information for convoy clearances.
- c.* Military police information on the responsibilities of convoy commanders.
- d.* Military police traffic control point locations, responsibility for manning, and duties at such points.
- e.* Minimum distances to be maintained between vehicles proceeding singly and in convoy.

4. Halts

- a.* Intervals at halts.
- b.* Road clearances on halts.
- c.* Responsibilities of drivers of vehicles for directing traffic, when required to halt wholly or partially upon the road.

5. Passing

- a.* Instructions to drivers for signaling on passing.
- b.* Designation of vehicles allowed to pass convoys or single vehicles, and under what conditions.
- c.* Special instructions for single vehicles, or vehicles in convoy, passing halted single vehicles and halted convoys.

6. Other

- a.* Load capacity classifications on vehicles and bridges.
- b.* Reporting of offenders.
- c.* Disciplinary action with regard to offenders.
- d.* Movement of disabled vehicles blocking road traffic.

APPENDIX VII

SAMPLE PROVOST MARSHAL TRAINING PROGRAM FOR MILITARY POLICE UNITS (UNIT TRAINING PRO- GRAM FOR MILITARY POLICE BATTALION, ARMY, T/O & E 19-35)

CLASSIFICATION

HEADQUARTERS

Camp Napoleon Jones, North Carolina

TRAINING MEMORANDUM
NUMBER

20 November 1950

32

SECTION I—GENERAL

1. *Effective Date:* This memorandum becomes effective 27 November 1950.

2. *References*

a. ATP 19-300 (Mobilization) (Tentative), Office, Chief, Army Field Forces, 26 September 1950.

b. Training Memorandum No. 3, Headquarters Twentieth Army, 1 October 1950.

3. *Purpose:* The purpose of this directive is to outline policies and procedures for the 563d MP Bn that is attached to this command for training.

4. *Objectives:* To qualify teams and units to perform their assigned missions and to qualify all unit personnel for oversea assignment.

5. *Training Time:* All commanders will, subject to operational requirements, couple the intensive use of training time with the equitable granting of free time in accordance with the following guide:

a. All training prescribed herein will be conducted on a 48-hour week basis for a period of ten weeks.

b. Additional time, or time within the 48-hour week, may be used by commanders for appropriate activities, such as special ceremonies, range firing, and field exercises.

6. *Emphasis in Training:*

- a. Defense against guerilla warfare.
- b. Map reading.
- c. Traffic control.

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7. Training Records:

a. *Training Schedules*: Weekly training schedules will be prepared by unit commanders, as appropriate, and in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 14, Training Memorandum No. 3, Twentieth Army, 1 October 1950. Three copies of each weekly schedule will be forwarded to this headquarters at least one week prior to the commencement of the training. File copies of all training schedules will be maintained in the unit.

b. *Individual Training Records*: An individual training record will be maintained on each enlisted man undergoing military training on the prescribed form. Upon the transfer of an individual, his individual training record will be forwarded with his other official records. The individual training records will be maintained in the company, or similar, orderly room. They will be removed from the files only for the purpose of making entries and/or inspections.

c. *Training Progress Charts*: Each unit will maintain a training progress chart to indicate the progress of each individual and the unit for each phase of training. These charts will show the unit, the phase of training, the name of each enlisted man, the training subjects, and the total hours of each subject. The charts will be maintained in such a manner as to indicate, as acquired, the number of hours of training received by each man in each subject until all the training in the subject has been received, at which time the block will be marked with an "X."

d. *Future Training Calendars*: Future training calendars will be prepared and maintained in each unit to indicate the allocation of training phases, expressed in weeks.

8. Training Reports:

a. A modified weekly strength and training status report will be submitted to this headquarters by 1200 hours each Monday in seven (7) copies. (Training Memorandum No. 18, Headquarters Camp Napoleon Jones.)

b. A monthly strength and training status report will be submitted to this headquarters by the 27th of each month (except the 22d of December) in five (5) copies and in accordance with Annex XIX, Training Memorandum No. 3, Headquarters Twentieth Army, 1 October 1950. (Training Memorandum No. 18, Headquarters Camp Napoleon Jones.)

9. *Mandatory Training*: Training in the subjects listed below will be conducted as prescribed by the indicated Department of the Army references:

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Subject	Reference
Character Guidance	AR 15-120
Military Justice	TC 12, 1951
Physical Training	TC 27, 1951
Troop Information	AR 355-5

10. *Ceremonies:* Each unit will schedule one ceremony, such as a parade, review, or formal guard mount, each week.

11. *Reveille and Retreat:* An officer will supervise the reveille roll call daily, except on Sundays and holidays. Personnel in barracks will stand retreat on workdays. At least one retreat ceremony will be held weekly, with all available personnel present. Reveille and retreat formations are not required during field exercises or maneuvers; however, a daily check of personnel, weapons, equipment, and vehicles will be made in the most effective manner.

12. *Inspections:* Commanders will conduct weekly inspections in accordance with the provisions of Annex XIV, Training Memorandum, No. 3, Headquarters Twentieth Army.

SECTION II—ESSENTIAL TRAINING

Hours	Subject
<i>Continuous Advanced Training</i>	
10	Troop Information
10	Dismounted Drill and Ceremonies
10	Inspections
5	Intelligence Training
5	Supply Economy and Care of Clothing, Equipment, and Quarters
1	Personal Hygiene
20	Map Reading
2	Marches and Bivouacs
1	Field Sanitation
7	Battle Indoctrination
2	Squad Tactical Training
10	Physical Training
1	Conduct and Appearance
12	Duties of Military Police
2	Procedures for Handling Incidents
2	Reporting Procedures
3	Traffic Control
4	Unarmed Defense
10	Defense against Guerilla Warfare

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	<i>Advanced Unit Training</i>
29	Marches and Bivouacs
16	Squad and Platoon Tactical Training
30	Traffic Control
32	Circulation Control
32	Handling Military Prisoners in the Field
32	Prisoner-of-War Problems
16	Investigations
16	Communications
30	Town Patrols
6	Location, Establishment, and Operation of Provost Marshal Office in the Field
18	Civil Disturbances
25	Defense against Guerilla Warfare
36	Map Reading
20	Commander's Time
25	Proficiency Testing

BY COMMAND OF BRIGADIER GENERAL YOUNG:

OFFICIAL:

/s/ John Q. Green
JOHN Q. GREEN
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Adjutant General

JAMES H. SMITH
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